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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO'S MILITARY LINE

Criticism of the "Six Tactical Principles"

by

Hsüeh Chün-wen (薛君文)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 2, 1975)

In the course of leading the revolutionary struggle in China, through linking up the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao has formulated for our Party the correct political line based on Marxism and the military line subordinated to this political line, and put forward the strategic and tactical principles of the people' war. The whole war history of our army shows that Chairman Mao's proletarian military line and strategic and tactical principles are magic weapons for our army to defeat the enemy and win the war.

At many a crucial moment of the revolutionary war in China, the bourgeois conspirator, careerist, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor Lin Piao invariably resisted Chairman Mao's military line and strategic and tactical principles. During the period of the War of Liberation Lin Piao concocted at different times in the Northeast his so-called "six tactical principles"--"one spot, two sides," "four fast and one slow operations," "three methods of fighting under three kinds of situation," "fierceness in three respects," "three-three system" and "four groups in one team." This was one of the examples among them. After 1960, Lin Piao arbitrarily fixed his set of tactical principles as the basic content for the tactical training of the whole army. Especially on the eve of the 2nd plenum of the 9th CCP Central Committee, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique vociferously played up the "six tactical principles" and described them as "the basic experience of operations in the Northeast," "the basic conditions for victory in combat" and "the basic content" for the training of armed force units. They even brazen-

facedly described these "principles" as "science of war," "military science," the "outstanding achievements" of an "extraordinary genius," etc. This is purely nonsense!

Lin Piao's so-called "six tactical principles" are the products of his Right opportunist line and represent typical idealism and mechanicalism on the question of war and a component of his bourgeois military line. The object of Lin Piao in casting forth the "six tactical principles" was for opposing Chairman Mao's proletarian military line and ten great principles of operation, and for disguising himself as a "military genius" in his vain attempt to "have everything under his command and everything at his disposal," to plot for the usurpation of leadership and seizure of power in the Party and to create counter-revolutionary public opinion for restoring capitalism. This is a most wonderful teaching material by negative example. In the current movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we should further study seriously Chairman Mao's military writings, deeply criticize Lin Piao's "six tactical principles," draw a clear dividing line between the two military lines, and raise our self-consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's military thought and military line. This is of great practical significance and far-reaching historical significance.

Criticizing the "Tactic of One Spot, Two Sides"

Original Meaning:

According to Lin Piao's own explanation, "what is called one spot means the need to select a most vulnerable spot of the enemy and concentrating our main forces for use on this spot." In the disposition of troops, "use seven-ninths **and even eight-ninths of them in the direction of prime importance and two-ninths and even as little as one-ninth of them in the direction of secondary importance." There even "could be only the 'spot' without the 'sides'."**

Criticism:

Lin Piao brought forward the "tactic of one spot, two sides" for the purpose of opposing Chairman Mao's strategic and tactical principles and his "method of fighting by concentrating a superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one." The crux of his proposition was for fighting battles to rout the enemy and to oppose fighting battles of annihilation. Lin Piao himself admitted that "the tactic of one spot, two sides is the most important thing in our tactics." Consequently, the criticism of the "tactic of one spot, two sides" is a most important point in the criticism of Lin Piao's "six tactical principles."

Chairman Mao always disagreed with Lin Piao's "tactic of one spot, two sides." When the "tactic of one spot, two sides" was first cast forth, Chairman Mao queried Lin Piao of the meaning of his "tactic of one spot, two sides." The following day, he issued to the various war zones the directive, "Concentrate a Superior Force To Destroy the Enemy Forces One by One." This directive was actually for negating

and criticizing Lin Piao's "tactic of one spot, two sides." Why was it said that Lin Piao's "tactic of one spot, two sides" was in essence opposed to fighting battles of annihilation?

First, the "tactic of one spot, two sides" was opposed to the concentration of a superior force in the disposition of troops for a campaign or battle, thus eliminating the prerequisites for fighting battles of annihilation. When Lin Piao talked about the "tactic of one spot, two sides," he also seemed to talk about the concentration of military forces, but what Lin Piao called "concentration of military forces" and the concentration of military forces taught by Chairman Mao were entirely two different things. In talking about the concentration of military forces, Chairman Mao meant that in a campaign or battle, the total military strength of our army should be absolutely superior to that of the enemy forces, and the superiority should be two, three, four and sometimes even five or six times the enemy's strength. But Lin Piao's so-called "concentration of military forces" referred only to the balance of military forces on his own "spot" and "sides." In other words, he concentrated the military forces of his own side on one "spot," and as regards the balance of strength with the enemy forces in the battlefield, there could be no absolute superiority and even no superiority at all. On the spot, Lin Piao advocated the disposition of troops in a "long column" with a sharp head and a long tail. This method of fighting caused our army to fight single-handedly and penetrate deep into a narrow stretch of enemy territory. The greater part of its strength could not be put to use at all for the destruction of the enemy. This was sham concentration but real dispersal, and was a superiority in form but an inferiority in actuality. It completely ran counter to the basic spirit of Chairman Mao's concentration of an absolute superior force.

In "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War" Chairman Mao pointed out, "Our strategy is to 'pit one against ten' and our tactic is to 'pit ten against one." In "The Present Situation and Our Tasks" he also further pointed out, "Although inferior as a whole (in terms of numbers), we shall be absolutely superior in every part and every specific campaign, and this insures victory in the campaign." In campaigns and battles, only by concentrating an absolute superior force in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching could there be material conditions for encircling the enemy on all sides and wiping him out.

Next, the "tactic of one spot, two sides" is opposed to encircling the enemy on all sides" and hence for negating the principle of fighting a battle of annihilation. Chairman Mao points out, "War of annihilation entails the concentration of superior forces and the adoption of encircling or outflanking tactics. We cannot have the former without the later." This is to say that only through the concentration of superior forces and the implementation of encirclement on all sides could a war of annihilation be fought. Negation of encirclement on all sides also leads to the negation of war of annihilation. Since Lin Piao's so-called "tactic of one spot, two sides" calls for

attacking only one spot and throwing open two sides and even three sides, and fundamentally does not seek to encircle the enemy, how can the enemy be destroyed? When a battle is fought according to Lin Piao's "tactic of one spot, two sides," the enemy has nothing to worry about in the rear and can at all times regroup his troops and concentrate his fire-power against our attack. As a result, this would turn the enemy's weakness into his strong point and make things more difficult for our army on the attack. Even though we can make a breakthrough, because the enemy forces have not been encircled on all sides and cut up by our thrusts, the most we can do is also to put them to rout and drive them away, but not to destroy them. We therefore say that the object of Lin Piao in putting forward the "tactic of one spot, two sides" is to oppose the fighting of a war of annihilation.

Criticizing the "Tactic of Four Fast and One Slow Operations"

Original Meaning:

According to Lin Piao's own explanation, the "four fast operations" mean "the need to be fast in making preparations, in advance, in expanding the war results and in chase and attack," while the "one slow operation" means "the need to be slow in choosing the time for starting a general offensive." The "four fast and one slow operations actually rest on the word slow." "Everything is for the sake of the slow operation."

Criticism:

Lin Piao's "tactic of four fast and one slow operations" takes "slow" as the center and gives reflection to the direction of operations with Lin Piao's Right opportunist thought.

First, the "tactic of four fast and one slow operations" negates and abandons the opportunity for battle and gives expression to Right cowardice in war. The correct direction of an operation must be based upon the conditions of the enemy side and our side. We must consider the pros and cons of the time and the situation, and make flexible use of tactics so as to enable our subjective direction to conform to the objective reality. Chairman Mao points out, "In attacking an enemy force on the move, if we strike too early, we expose ourselves and give the enemy a chance to prepare, and if we strike too late, the enemy may have encamped and concentrated his forces, presenting us with a hard nut to crack. This is the question of the time." ("On Protracted War") Therefore, the opportunity for battle depends on this objective foundation of the movement of the enemy and our sides, and it exists or disappears in relation to the changes of conditions on the enemy and our sides. This requires us not to miss the opportunity.

However, Lin Piao's "tactic of four fast and one slow operations" fundamentally ignores the objective foundation of the movement of the

enemy and our sides and subjectively decides that this should be "fast" and that should be "slow." Through stressing that "the four fast and one slow operations actually rest on the word slow," he has entirely run counter to the law of operation.

Fighting battles of quick decision in campaigns and battles is the basic demand of our army in fighting. Taking attack for example, after sizing up the situation, making good preparations and drawing close to the enemy under cover, we must quickly launch a violent attack without missing the opportunity, take the enemy by surprise and catch him unprepared before we can fight a battle of quick decision and win it. Otherwise, once the enemy discovers that he is in an unfavorable position, he is bound to adopt all measures to change his passive posture of waiting to be trounced. Under such circumstances, any delay would lead to the loss of the opportunity for battle that would disappear in no time. To be sure, to act rashly and blindly before the time is ripe for battle is the "Left"-deviation way of going ahead without considering the consequences, but when the opportunity for battle has come, failure to make a move is Right conservatism. The "tactic of four fast and one slow operations" is a sign of Right cowardice in war.

Next, the "tactic of four fast and one slow operations" is a tactic with passive avoidance of war as the point of departure, and is entirely antagonistic to Chairman Mao's principle, "Fight no battle unprepared, fight no battle you are not sure of winning." Our army always strives to fight a battle it is well prepared for and sure of winning. What is called "well-prepared" here means bringing subjective initiative into full play on the foundation of a given objective material condition. What is called "sure of winning" refers to the identity of the subjective and the objective, the possession of the essential conditions for winning victory, the objective of which is to actively destroy the enemy. However, the "four fast and one slow operations" passively avoid fighting, and take "slowness" as the criterion of the opportunity for battle and "preparation" as a pretext to avoid fighting so as to give the enemy time to make up his weakness and change his passive position and unfavorable posture, and strip ourselves of the initiative and superiority. In this way, an enemy that is easy to defeat would also be turned into an enemy that is difficult to defeat, a battle which we are sure of winning would also be turned into one which we are not sure of winning, and even a battle which we could have won before would also be turned into a defeat.

Finally, the "tactic of four fast and one slow operations" opposes subordination to the whole situation and sabotages the exercise of centralized and unified command on the spot. Chairman Mao points out, "A communist must know the principle that it is necessary for the part to submit to the whole." "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention," an instruction reissued by Chairman Mao in 1947, stresses the need "to obey orders in all your actions." However, Lin Piao's "tactic of four fast and one slow operations" harbors the evil intention of opposing the centralized and unified command of Chairman Mao

and the Party Central Committee behind the back of advocating the word "slow." By clamoring that "those at the lower levels must grasp the principles of the four fast and one slow operations," that "the higher level is the business of the higher level," and that "when not properly prepared it is right and proper not to carry out orders and fight," Lin Piao openly incited people to disobey the operation orders of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. As a result, this necessarily would upset the whole operation plan of our army, sabotage concerted action in operations and even lead to defeat in the whole war.

In the Liaohsi-Shenyang and Peiping-Tientsin campaigns, Lin Piao had refused to move his troops under the pretext that "they have not been properly prepared," and because of this, the main forces of our army could not quickly move southward to the Peiping-Liaoning line and to the south of the Great Wall for battle. He vainly attempted to let the troops of the Kuomintang reactionaries escape. It was only because of the severe criticism of him by Chairman Mao and the firm resistance of the broad masses of commanders and fighters in the army against him that his conspiracy could not have its way, thus insuring the victory of the two major campaigns.

In short, to tell the truth, the "tactic of four fast and one slow operations" concocted by Lin Piao uses the word "fast" as the signboard and "preparation" as the smokescreen, but the word "slow" is the crux of the proposition and no fighting is its essence. This has fully bared his true identity as a Right capitulationist in the political field and a Right conservative in the military field.

Criticizing the "Three Methods of Fighting under Three Kinds of Situation"

Original Meaning:

According to Lin Piao's own explanation, "under the first kind of situation, toward the enemy on the defensive," "a reckless battle cannot be fought." "Under the second kind of situation, toward the enemy on the retreat, it is necessary to fight a reckless battle." "Under the third kind of situation, toward the enemy that is about to retreat but has not actually retreated," "it is incorrect to fight an entirely reckless battle and it is also incorrect to avoid entirely fighting a reckless battle."

Criticism:

First, Lin Piao's so-called "three kinds of fighting under three kinds of situation" are fundamentally at variance with realities on the battlefield and are things based on subjectivist presumption. When two armies fight against each other on the battlefield, the circumstances are complicated and ever-changing. The offensive and the defensive are the two basic forms of battle. In a campaign or battle, the offensive and the defensive transform themselves into each other and react on each other.

How can it be said that there are only three kinds of situation and that only three methods of fighting can be permitted?

Next, Lin Piao's "three kinds of fighting under three kinds of situation" over-simplifies the complicated circumstances on the battlefield, renders absolute the ever-changing circumstances, turns inflexible the strategy and tactics based on flexibility and mobility, and uses preposterous concepts and rigid formulae in place of the flexible use and variation of tactics. In "On Protracted War" Chairman Mao points out, "For flexibility of command, the important task is make changes properly and in good time according to the circumstances of the troops and terrain on both sides." This tells us that in the command of military operations, it is necessary to make flexible use and variation of dispersion and concentration of forces, diverging advance and converging attack, the offensive and the defensive, assault and containment, encirclement and outflanking, advance and retreat and other kinds of tactics and methods. Only in this way can we effectively attain the objective of preserving ourselves and destroying the enemy to win victory. But Lin Piao's so-called "three methods of fighting" runs completely counter to this skillful and flexible method of fighting and is entirely for hoodwinking people. Even the phrases used by him, such as not fighting reckless battle, necessary to fight reckless battle, and fighting semi-reckless battle, are also grotesque and most preposterous.

Finally, Lin Piao's so-called "not fighting reckless battle" is a synonym of "four fast and one slow operations." It actually seeks to passively avoid war and is likewise a reflection of the Right opportunist line in the guidance of military operations. In "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War" Chairman Mao teaches, "We do not permit any of our Red Army commanders to become a blundering hothead; we decidedly want every Red Army commander to become a hero who is both bold and clear-headed, who possesses both all-conquering courage and the ability to remain master of the situation throughout the changes and vicissitudes of the entire war." Lin Piao's so-called "three methods of fighting" entirely runs counter to this teaching by Chairman Mao. If we fight either reckless battles or semi-reckless battles according to his method of fighting, our army commanders inevitably would become those "blundering hotheads" criticized by Chairman Mao.

In short, Lin Piao's so-called "three methods of fighting under three kinds of situation" has fundamentally not revealed any objective law governing combat action, much less brought forward any correct method of solution. Its salient feature is the disruption of the subjective and the objective and the alienation of knowledge from practice. Its one-sided and superficial knowledge of the enemy situation and its deviation sometimes to the left and sometimes to the right in directing operations necessarily lead to the two extremes of not daring to attack and attacking recklessly. Consequently, it is a simon-pure hodgepodge of military conservatism and military adventurism.

Criticizing the "Tactic of Fierceness in Three Respects"

Original Meaning:

The "tactic of fierceness in three respects" means "fierceness in launching attack, fierceness in charging forward and fierceness in giving pursuit."

Criticism:

"Fierceness in launching attack, fierceness in charging forward and fierceness in giving pursuit" was the battlecry put forward by the armed forces under the leadership of our Party in the Northward Expedition Army during the period of the First Revolutionary Civil War in accordance with the actual situation of the enemy and our sides at that time. The fire-power of the enemy and our sides at that time was not strong, and the enemy fortifications were also rather poor. The armed forces under the Peiyang warlords, in particular, were corrupt and incompetent, and they were put to rout the moment they were attacked. Consequently, by fiercely launching attack, charging forward and giving pursuit, the Northward Expedition Army drove forward without opposition and won great victories. This showed that fierceness in launching attack, fierceness in charging forward and fierceness in giving pursuit were not invented by Lin Piao. But Lin Piao took possession of them and regarded them as a tactical principle. He substituted "fierceness" for tactic and distorted the revolutionary heroic spirit into desperadoism.

Fighting heroically with no fear of sacrifice is actually a style which the people's armed forces should possess in order to defeat the enemy and win the battle. In "On Protracted War" Chairman Mao points out, "Within the scope of correct war planning, encouraging the spirit and practice of heroic self-sacrifice and dauntless advance in battle is absolutely necessary." In "The Present Situation and Our Tasks" he also points out, "Give full play to our style of fighting--courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting (that is, fighting successive battles in a short time without rest). This is to say that without instilling the progressive political spirit into the army, without the style of courage in battle and no fear of sacrifice, all tactics and techniques cannot manifest their due effectiveness on the best foundation. Therefore, the spirit of fighting based on fierceness in launching attack, fierceness in charging forward and fierceness in giving pursuit should be carried forward in the past, in the present or in the future. However, our advocacy of fierceness in launching attack, charging forward and giving pursuit is an act of revolutionary heroism based on the consciousness of the broad masses of commanders and fighters under the condition of linking up the correct guidance of the line with tactical techniques. On the other hand, Lin Piao distorted it as desperadoism and said, "If this is the end, let it be the end." This note of pessimism, hopelessness and

desperadoism is a distortion of the excellent style of fighting of our army based on courage in battle and no fear of sacrifice that could not be tolerated.

Courage and fierceness must be linked with tactics and techniques. Taking pursuit and attack for example, it is necessary first to understand the situation of the enemy and find out the purpose of his retreat and the direction of retreat. We must lay hold of the opportunity to give pursuit and launch attack. We must give hot pursuit, and in the course of giving pursuit, we must carry out reconnaissance and quickly cut off the enemy's route of retreat. We must not be fooled by the enemy and must also be able to effectively encircle and destroy the enemy. However, what Lin Piao advocated was to pursue "recklessly" the enemy on the retreat. He really had not the least common sense in fighting a battle.

In the chapter "Strategic Retreat" in "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War," Chairman Mao listed and affirmed the classic example of the Battle of Ch'angshuo between the states of Ch'i and Lu. When the Ch'i troops were defeated and on the retreat, Duke Chuang of Lu also wanted to give reckless pursuit "regardless of the consequences," but Ts'ao Kuei disagreed. After he kept the enemy troops under observation for a while, when he discovered that "the enemy's wheel-tracks were criss-crossing and his banners were drooping," he accordingly ordered the pursuit and attack of the enemy troops, and as a result he won a complete victory. This shows that it is necessary to ascertain the situation of the enemy at whatever time and under whatever circumstances in a battle, and it will never do to "disregard the consequences." Therefore, Lin Piao's so-called "fierceness in launching attack, fierceness in charging forward and fierceness in giving pursuit" is actually "recklessly launching attack, charging forward and giving pursuit" with no consideration given to the enemy situation, the terrain, and tactics and techniques. This would only lead to the suffering of unnecessary casualties.

Deviation to the "Left" is a shadow of deviation to the Right. Adventurism in the military field and Right opportunism in the political field are linked with each other. Lin Piao's advocacy of desperadoism in the "tactic of fierceness in three respects" and his advocacy of passive avoidance of war in the "tactic of four fast and one slow operations" are two different forms of expression of his Right opportunist thought.

Criticizing the "Tactic of the Three-Three System"

Original Meaning:

The "tactic of the three-three system" is a kind of battle formation subjectively conjectured by Lin Piao. He rigidly stipulated "the division of each squad into three combat groups with three men in each group" for organizing a triangular combat formation to carry out operations mechanically, and he also stipulated this tactic for "the disposition of troops for tactical operations."

Criticism:

The organization of the triangular formation and combat groups in the so-called "tactic of the three-three system" was also not discovered by Lin Piao. In history, in sympathy with the development of weapons, for the sake of giving full play to fire-power and reducing casualties, the battle formation of troops in combat mainly went through the process of the development and evolution of the square formation, the horizontal formation, the column, the line, the combination of soldiers in battle formation and columns, the deployment formation (including the triangular formation), etc. As early as the periods of the Second Revolutionary Civil War and the War of Resistance against Japan, our army had adopted the battle formation of deployment in small groups. During the War of Liberation, various field armies had in practice summed up the method of organizing three or four groups under a squad and adopted the method of organizing mixed groups with veteran fighters, new fighters and liberated fighters. These were organizations for combat as well as organizations for unifying, educating and consolidating the troops. In battles, under the leadership of squad and group leaders, the triangular formation was taken as a battle formation for conducting flexible and mobile operations in accordance with the situation of the enemy and the terrain.

However, the rigid "tactic of the three-three system" laid down by Lin Piao was entirely different from the above-mentioned conditions in our army. He compulsorily ordered the troops to mechanically apply this formation in operations to meet the ever-changing circumstances on the battlefield. This is a typical example of idealism and mechanicalism on the question of war.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The object of war is specifically 'to preserve oneself and destroy the enemy'." Starting from this fundamental objective, it is necessary to be particular about having a corresponding battle formation. However, this must be determined in accordance with the conditions of the situation of the enemy and our sides and of the terrain, and various kinds of battle formation should be flexibly and skillfully used in variation with the development of the campaigns or battles. In this way, it is possible not only to cut down unnecessary casualties but also to win a great victory at a small price. The "tactic of the three-three system" concocted by Lin Piao, however, ignores the variance of subjective and objective conditions, and through compulsorily ordering the troops to make mechanical use of one kind of formation in operations, has turned the battle formation into something like a formula for coping with shifting events by sticking to a fundamental principle and into a stereotyped and invariable dogma. This runs diametrically opposite to the laws governing the development of war and necessariy leads to defeat in campaigns and battles. This kind of rigid "modular" theory in battle formation of Lin Piao has completely negated man's subjective initiative and is a reprint of idealist "transcendentalism" and the policy of "keeping the people ignorant" of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius in military affairs.

Criticizing the "Tactic of Four Groups in One Team"

Original Meaning:

Lin Piao stipulated that the organization of any assault team for attacking a stronghold in battle should adopt as a rule "four groups in one team." "The four groups are the fire-power group, the assault group, the demolition group and the supporting group."

Criticism:

Marxism holds that war, like all things, is mobile, developing and changing. Only by determining our tactics in accordance with the actual circumstances of campaigns and battles and adopting corresponding battle formations and combat organizations can we control the development of the whole war and lay hold of initiative to insure the victory of the war.

In battles for attacking strongholds, the organization of assault teams for combat is always specifically determined by our army in accordance with the fortifications of the enemy, the physical features and our equipment and combat means. Following the development of war, the organization of assault teams for combat also must be changed in sympathy with the changes in the characteristics of enemy defense and the equipment of our army, and can never take a fixed form. Starting from his idealist stand, Lin Piao dogmatically changed the method of organizing various kinds of assault teams which had for a long time been effectively implemented by our army in battles for attacking strongholds into the "four groups in one team." He rigidly set the military strength and arms and equipment, and also described this as the sole form of organization in battles for attacking strongholds, and a general tactical principle. This is entirely wrong. He fundamentally disregarded the actual circumstances in war, and ignored the experience created by the broad masses of commanders and fighters through practice. The heart of the matter was his opposition to Chairman Mao's "flexible and mobile strategy and tactics." This could only end in fetting oneself and benefiting the enemy.

When Chairman Mao criticized the various "Left" and Right kinds of subjectivism, desperadoism, conservatism and flightism on the question of war in "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War," he pointed out, "They were the theories and practices of hotheads and ignoramuses; they did not have the slightest flavor of Marxism about them; indeed they were anti-Marxist." Lin Piao's so-called "six tactical principles" are precisely such theories and practices; they are anti-Marxist things without the slightest flavor of Marxism.

"The laws of war, like the laws governing all other things, are reflections in our minds of objective reality." ("Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War") Consequently, a tactical principle must originate from the reality of war. However, Lin Piao's "six

tactical principles" are subjective conjectures "thought" out and "fabricated" by that "especially clever brain" "strong in power of associating ideas" and "accustomed to stringing up things." They are basically not based upon objective reality, and they naturally cannot stand the test of objective practice and the tests of war.

The practice of the War of Liberation shows that all the campaigns and battles which were not won or properly fought in the Northeast theater of war were the evil fruits brought about by Lin Piao's so-called "six tactical principles." All campaigns and battles which were well fought were the rich fruits borne by the firm implementation of Chairman Mao's ten great principles of operation, and the great victory of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign that startled China and the world is the best case in point.

In "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War" Chairman Mao also points out, "All the laws for directing war develop as history develops and as war develops; nothing is changeless." The military theories of all reactionaries for all times and for all countries adopt without exception the static, one-sided and invariable viewpoint toward the laws governing war. The "six tactical principles" offer a living specimen in this connection. Lin Piao also advertised the "six tactical principles" concocted by him as principles that "are entirely applicable for a fairly long period to come," and his sworn confederates also asserted in his wake that "these principle would not change in future wars." It is evident that this kind of viewpoint to negate the development of laws governing war is a reprint of such idealist philosophy as the Confucian school's "Heaven changeth not, likewise Tao changeth not," Hegel's "absolute concept" and Dühring's "ultimate truth." It is alien to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought.

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"MAY 7" CADRE SCHOOLS

The "May 7" Cadre School Must Render Contributions Toward Bringing Up a Contingent of Theorists

by

the "May 7" Cadre School of Kirin Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 26, 1974)

In order to carry on the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a widespread, penetrating and sustained manner, further occupy the various spheres of the superstructure with Marxism, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and guard against the restoration of capitalism, the upbringing and building of a large contingent of Marxist theorists is a task of paramount importance. The "May 7" cadre school should contribute toward bringing up a contingent of Marxist theorists.

The "May 7" Cadre School Is an Important Position for Bringing Up a Contingent of Marxist Theorists

The "May 7" cadre **school** is a socialist new thing born in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, it has played an ever greater role in bringing up and building contingents of proletarian cadres and won the praise of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and the warm support of the broad masses of cadres. But on the question of whether the "May 7" cadre school is capable of contributing strength toward building a contingent of theorists, there still exist some different views. Some people hold that "it is possible to transform the world outlook in the 'May 7' cadre school but it is feared that the training of a contingent of theorists may be beyond it." "The 'May 7' cadre school has to perform so much labor , has also to join production teams. How many books can be read a term?" Whenever they talk about bringing up a contingent of theorists, they keep their eyes only on a few "theoretical specialists" and are very enthusiastic about "studying behind closed doors." As they see it, the "May 7" cadre school can make contribution toward bringing up a contingent of Marxist theorists only by turning the three ways of reading and study, participation in productive labor and joining the team for tempering into the one way of just tackling books. This suggestion runs counter to Chairman Mao's proletarian line for cadres' education.

Practice shows that following the brilliant "May 7" road charted by Chairman Mao is the way that must be taken not only for bringing about the ideological revolutionization of cadres but also for raising their Marxist theoretical level. After study and tempering themselves in the "May 7" cadre school, the broad masses of cadres have purged their

idealist spirit, strengthened their thoughts and feelings for the laboring people, effected the combination of theory with practice, really learned Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and raised their theoretical level. For instance, when presiding over the hsien Party committee in summing up the experience of unfolding a mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, a responsible comrade of the hsien Party committee who once studied in the cadre's school led a group of people of the hsien Party committee to study Lenin's "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and Chairman Mao's "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" before they went out to dissect typical examples. After conducting investigations and studies at the higher and lower levels a number of times, the experience summed up became endowed with relatively rich practical data. They accurately grasped the most important problems that had to be solved and hence gave impetus to the further development of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

After a short-term training in the cadre school, many comrades are capable of mounting the rostrum to give lectures and taking up the pen to write critical articles. Back in their own work units, they are the backbone force in theoretical study and the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. Facts show that the "May 7" cadre school is an important position for raising the Marxist theoretical level of cadres and bringing up and building a large army of Marxist theorists.

The Educational Content and Way of the "May 7" Cadre School Are the Best Methods for Bringing Up a Contingent of Theorists

How should the "May 7" cadre school bring up a contingent of theorists? Our understanding is that it is necessary to put "the study of politics" and "the criticism of the bourgeoisie" above all else and closely combine the teaching activities of the cadre school with the three great revolutionary movements. It is necessary to persist in reading and study, take an active part in collective productive labor, join the team for tempering, draw close to the worker-peasant masses and bring about the transformation of the students' world outlook. Such educational content and mode of education are good methods for the thorough implementation of the policy of integrating theory with practice and also a good way for and bringing up and building a contingent of Marxist theorists.

We persist in organizing the students to closely combine serious reading and study with active participation in actual class struggle and the two line struggle, and oppose the erroneous tendency toward standing the political movement against reading and study. This does away with the method of isolated and static study of Marxism and enables the broad masses of students to be capable of really learning something about Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought in struggle. For instance, in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we organized the students to study the relevant chapters in Marx's "Critique of the Gotha Program" and "Capitalism," Lenin's "The State and Revolution"

and Chairman Mao's "On Practice," "On Contradiction" and "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship" and other works. We guided the students to use some basic viewpoints in the books to penetratingly criticize the reactionary essence and class origin of Lin Piao and Confucius' "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," to study the protracted and complicated nature of class struggle during the socialist period, to study the great significance of the Marxist state doctrine and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. After studying revolutionary theory, everyone criticized more penetratingly the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

We persist in organizing the students to closely combine serious reading and study with participation in collective productive labor and to self-consciously transform their world outlook, so that the students can understand better some basic Marxist principles. A professional theoretical cadre said with deep understanding, "Concerning the viewpoint of practice above all else, I had written articles and lectured in the past, but I always proceeded from book to book and concept to concept without really grasping the meaning embodied therein. During the one year in the cadre school, I combined labor with study. This gave me a relatively deep understanding of the Marxist viewpoint of practice above all else." Experience tells us that we must take tempering through labor as a political-ideological lesson and seriously persevere in it. Any tendency toward doing away with labor or putting labor in a position of no consequence must be resolutely opposed.

We persist in operating the school on an open-door basis and linking up serious reading and study with participation in production teams and conducting social investigations, thus enabling the students to take directly society as a classroom and the workers and peasants as teachers, to learn from reality and to consolidate and expand the results of study through practice. The new topics brought up in practice also would further encourage the study of theory.

Engels pointed out, "In order to acquire a clear understanding of theory, the best way is to learn through one's own mistakes and through bitter experience." In the process of reading, laboring and going into the midst of the workers, peasants and soldiers, the students seriously dissect themselves, sum up experiences and lessons drawn from the two-line struggle, read seriously once again and further seek to solve theoretically the problems in their own minds. Through repeated study and conscientious application in this way, they can really raise their awareness of the two-line struggle and theoretical level, and turn themselves into staunch fighters for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and into a backbone force on the Marxist theoretical front.

In Bringing Up a Contingent of Theorists, the "May 7" Cadre School Must Persist in Learning from the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

In bringing up a contingent of theorists, the "May 7" cadre school can in no way neglect the role of the workers, peasants and soldiers as teachers. Some people always think that the workers, peasants and soldiers are "rustic and illiterate" who have not systematically studied classic works by Marx and are not receptive to theory. They therefore neglect to learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers. This is completely wrong.

Since the inauguration of our school, we have at all times firmly adhered to the policy of operating the school on an open-door basis and enabled by various means the broad masses of students to draw close to the worker-peasant-soldier masses and learn humbly from the workers, peasants and soldiers during their participation in various practical struggles. Meanwhile, in accordance with the needs of the students in the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and of actual class struggle and the two-line struggle, we invite workers, peasants and soldiers to mount the rostrum in a planned way. For instance, when conducting education in the Party's basic line, we invited the old workers of the Liaoyüan Coal Mine to talk on the history of the mine. When studying Marxist philosophy, we invited special-grade labor model Li Kuo-ts'ai of Kirin Province to give talks on "On Contradiction" in conjunction with the results of his own technical innovation and scientific experiment. In the course of unfolding in depth a movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we invited the workers' reporting corps of the province to talk on the historical experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism.

The workers, peasants and soldiers cherish profound proletarian feelings toward Chairman Mao and the Party, their awareness of the two-line struggle is high, and they have rich experience in the participation in the three great revolutionary movements. They study well works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and criticize in depth Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. When discussing things, because they are well acquainted with practice and theory and have strong persuasive power the broad masses of students are profoundly educated. By inviting workers, peasants and soldiers to serve as teachers and mount the rostrum, it is possible not only to help the students understand better some basic viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought but also to help the students foster the revolutionary study style of integrating theory with practice.

Simultaneously with seriously taking the workers, peasants and soldiers as teachers, the "May 7" cadre school engaged in bringing up a contingent of theorists must also attach importance to calling into play the role of professional theorists of the cadre school. The Party committee of the cadre school must lead them to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao "in a systematic but not piecemeal manner, in a

practical but not aimless manner." It must also organize them in a planned way to participate in labor, go to the countryside to join production teams, correctly handle the relations between theory and practice, between teachers and students, etc., seriously transform their world outlook and actively take up proper teaching work. In addition, in training cadres by rotation every term, the school Party committee pays attention to selecting from among students a number of students who have a high awareness of the two-line struggle, keep in close touch with the masses and have definite practical experience to serve as theory tutors and form a force for giving spare-time guidance and assistance in the study of theory. These tutors are allowed to walk one step ahead in study and to study a bit more and a little better so as to bring into full play the role of "officers teaching soldiers, soldiers teaching officers and soldiers teaching each other." This force for giving spare-time guidance and assistance in the study of theory has rendered positive contributions toward the fulfillment of teaching assignments.

Under the guiding light of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," the "May 7" cadre school is marching forward with big strides. The current situation of the deepening of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius calls for our contributing a still greater share of strength toward bringing up a contingent of Marxist theorists. The new tasks of struggle will inevitably bring about the forward development of the "May 7" cadres school with greater vigor and vitality.

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TRANSFORMATION OF A COUNTY

Great Efforts Bring Great Changes to Hilly County in Central China

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jan. 8, 1975)

"the increase in our county's grain output from 1970 to 1973 nearly totals the increase in the 20 years before 1970 owing to the great efforts made by our people in their revolutionary spirit," said a leading member of taoyuan county in central china's hunan province.

the county has a population of 850,000. in the four years ending in 1973, local cadres and masses went all out to improve farmland and undertake water conservancy construction. they moved 20 million cubic metres of earth and stone every year, four times the amount of similar work completed annually in the previous 20 years. as a result, 80 per cent of the county's rice fields now give high and stable yields in spite of drought or excessive rain.

"great efforts bring great changes," the leading member said. the county's grain output in 1949, the year of liberation, was only 182,000 tons. it averaged 215,000 tons in the 50's and came to 245,000 tons in the 60's. thanks to the water conservancy projects and other improvements in farm conditions, grain output rose to 385,000 tons every year from 1970 to 1973, and 452,500 tons in 1974. the county now delivers and sells to the state 115,000 tons of grain every year and has become one of the leading counties in hunan province in terms of marketable grain delivery.

seventy per cent of the land in taoyuan county are on hills. the whole county is criss-crossed by the yuanshui river, a tributary of the yangtze, and five main tributaries of the yuanshui. before liberation, these downhill rivers caused recurrent floods in rainy season, while in dry season they left large tracts of farmland unirrigated. frequent natural disasters caused poor harvests or crop failures.

after liberation, local people built water conservancy projects every year. by 1969 the county had 33,000 hectares of farmland which give stable high yield despite long dry spells or excessive rain. this acreage protected against drought and waterlogging was eleven times the 1949 figure, but it still made up only 35 per cent of the county's farmland.

"in the past few years, a great change in man's outlook has taken place in our county, resulting in improvements in farm conditions and increases in grain output by a big margin," the leading member said.

Leading members of the county party committee found that the cadres and masses throughout the county had shown a soaring socialist enthusiasm after being tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and the county's material strength was stronger than before. after discussion, they decided to accelerate the development of agricultural production by making great efforts instead of keeping to conventional ways of doing things.

Leading members of the county party committee made investigations and sought opinions among the masses, and finally worked out a blueprint for a thorough transformation of the county's situation by self-reliance and hard struggle.

since 1970, more than 200,000 people of the county or 70 per cent of the manpower have focused their efforts on building water conservancy projects every winter according to plan. in addition, 10,000 people have worked on the projects all the year round.

in the four years, the county people have consolidated the yuanshui river dykes and harnessed the five tributaries of the river, one of which is the 90-kilometre-long paiyang river. a big reservoir called huangshih with a storage capacity of 450 million cubic metres was built on the upper-reaches of the paiyang river in 1959. four dams were put up on the river in the four years. a new canal five kilometres long and 60 metres wide at the bottom was dug on its lower-reaches to replace the winding old river course. the river is now basically under control.

in order to utilize the paiyang river water, people in the county have in the past few years built a hydro-electric power station with a designed capacity of 6,000 kilowatts at the huangshih reservoir, and several water turbine pump stations and small hydro-electric power stations operated by water currents caused by the dams along the river, and dug canals and ditches totalling over 2,000 kilometres through mountains and gullies so as to lead in water from the reservoir for irrigation.

similar reservoirs, dams, water turbine pump stations and small hydro-electric power stations have been added to the other tributaries of the yuanshui river in the county.

up to now, the county has built eight big and medium-sized reservoirs, 243 small reservoirs, 290 water turbine pump stations and 105 small hydro-electric power stations with a total capacity of 13,000 kilowatts. in order to lead in water to irrigate farmland, the county has dug 1,200 tunnels in all, with a total length of 72 kilometres, and installed 219 aqueducts across rivers and gullies.

these projects have been successfully completed thanks to the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle displayed by the cadres and masses.

the chungyang people's commune needed 30 tons of rolled steel for building a dam and an aqueduct. to save material, commune members proposed bamboo splints as a substitute for prefabricated reinforced concrete blocks for the aqueduct. as a result, reinforced concrete was used only for the aqueduct arches while bamboo splints were used for the other parts of the aqueduct.

in the absence of cranes, the commune members made simple hoists by themselves so that fiftyone sections of the aqueduct were hoisted one by one and duly installed.

the project was started in the winter of 1970 and completed in early 1971. it has been in use for more than three years and the quality proved up to standard. this is one of the larger and technically more complicated projects built by a people's commune single-handedly. its completion strengthened the determination of the county's cadres and masses to build more water conservancy works by self-reliance.

taoyuan county and its communes and production brigades ran small plants making cement, explosives and lime for their projects and set up repair workshops. peasants made cement pipes as a substitute for steel pipes, and used wooden water turbines for steel turbines. in addition, 238 water control technicians have been trained from among the peasants in the past several years.

at the same time, local peasants have planted trees on 96 per cent of the county's barren slopes. formerly, only 80 per cent of the slopes had been afforested.

a heavy rain in august, 1973 gave the whole county 300 millimetres of precipitation within a short time. formerly, this would have been a county-wide disaster. but on this occasion, all rivers and streams in the county withstood the big rain safely thanks to the water conservancy works. despite 70 days of drought in 1974, the county's grain output still increased by 12 per cent over the previous peak in 1973.

the leading member of taoyuan county said: "we have just begun to make some progress. there is still a lot more work for us to do. four years of great efforts on the part of our cadres and people have emancipated our mind. the more efforts we have made, the more daring we have become in our endeavour and the greater our ability."

at present, 250,000 commune members are working on winter farmland improvement projects on a scale larger than any previous year.

PLANS FOR THE TRANSFORMATION OF A PRODUCTION BRIGADE

Production Brigade Writes in Hung-ch'i on Its Plans for the New Year

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1975)

china's 600 million peasants are working out plans for the new year, after winning good harvests in each of the past 13 years. a glimpse of their determination to win still greater successes is given in an article in the no. 1, 1975 issue of "red flag", entitled "work out new plans, advance from victory to victory", written by the party branch of the shashihyu production brigade in north china's hopei province, the village that has become well-known for its tenacious revolutionary spirit in transforming its mountainous land.

the shashihyu brigade in tsunhua county has a population of a little over 700. the commune members in this brigade have built terraced fields on rock-strewn, thin-soil land. to terrace the fields, they walked kilometres, carrying soil by shoulder pole about 2,000 baskets of soil for each mu (1/15th of a hectare) of land. they earned the title of "contemporary foolish old man", for they displayed the spirit of the "foolish old man" whom chairman mao praised in one of his articles, the "foolish old man" of the old chinese fable who led his sons day after day in digging up two tall peaks which obstructed the front of his house.

the "red flag" article says: "in 1975, the last year of the state's fourth five-year plan, we the poor and lower-middle peasants of shashihyu, by taking the pace-setting tachai brigade as our example, are determined to carry forward the spirit of the 'foolish old man' and advance from victory to victory along chairman mao's revolutionary line".

reviewing their achievements in the past year, the article says "like other rural areas in all parts of the country, the cadres and commune members of shashihyu heightened their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and achieved a new increase in farm production through the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. our per hectare grain yield averaged more than 6.75 tons, as against a little over 6 tons per hectare in 1973. our total grain output reached 350 tons, which is 13 per cent more than in 1973. in addition, our brigade harvested 140 tons of nuts and fruit and planted over 20,000 trees. animal husbandry also showed great progress.

"at the end of last year, the brigade party branch mobilized the commune members to sum up their work in revolution and production and to look ahead to the new year. the masses offered many good proposals.

"in the new year", the article continues, "the brigade must keep to the party's basic line, carry forward the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, deepen the criticism of revisionism, capitalism and the doctrines of confucius and mencius, stick to the socialist road and promote a more rapid development in agriculture".

the article discloses that the brigade is undertaking three projects for water conservation and soil improvement, namely: to build a 5-kilometre-long trunk canal round the waist of mountains to draw the existing pump wells and ponds and all the small and big ditches into an irrigation, drainage and water storage network that covers all land on the nine hills and in 17 gullies; secondly, to transform the hill slopes still further so as to pave the way for mechanized farming and reach high standards in irrigation. in this work, they are planning to give the fields another layer of top soil; and thirdly, to set up a pig breeding farm and collect more farm manure. the earth and stone work involved in the three projects is equivalent to the total for 1973 and 1974 combined.

in discussing the plan, the article notes, some conservative-minded people said since the fields of the village had been improved, wells sunk and good harvests won, they should rest content with all this. but the majority rejected this attitude, saying "in making revolution, there is only a starting point but no ending. the revolution urges us on from victory to victory".

on the question of whether the construction of these projects will interfere with farm production, the article says, "true, there is a contradiction. but it can be resolved once the masses are fully aroused and appropriate arrangements are made." the brigade leadership accepted the peasants' proposals, made a unified plan for the rational use of manpower, and led the masses in a new high tide of farmland improvement campaign immediately after the autumn harvest last year.

now, preparations for the planned canal and pig farm are going full steam ahead. with sites for the two projects cleared and ready, the cadres and peasants are busy quarrying rocks and transporting earth and sand to the scene.

the article adds that formerly the village was a place where soil was as precious as pearls and water as dear as edible oil. but now the people enjoy much better farming conditions, with water reaching up to the hills. they grow two crops a year thanks to scientific experiments carried out over the past few years. "in the new year, we shall continue with our experiments for better cultivation, better field management and better seed breeding."

in line with the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" and in accordance with its specific conditions, the production brigade has also made plans for developing forestry, livestock breeding and side-line production.

the article says in conclusion that to lead the masses in victorious advance in the new year, the brigade party branch will continue to concentrate on the revolutionization of people's thinking; stick to the socialist road and fight against revisionism, capitalism and all erroneous notions; maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour and display the revolutionary spirit of hard work and readiness to endure hardship for the sake of socialism; and do more investigation and study, modestly listen to the masses' criticism and opinions and keep to the correct ideological and political line.

CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

New Construction Projects Completed in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jan. 8, 1975)

tientsin, an important industrial city in north china, completed a number of new construction projects last year.

capital construction projects in tientsin are undertaken with a view to transforming the old industrial city, creating a greater capacity to produce complete sets of equipment, developing farm production and improving the livelihood of the people. sixty per cent of them belong to industrial, agricultural and communications departments and the rest are for civilian use.

the city made a point of expanding port, railway and power supply facilities last year. the tientsin new harbour was extended at a fast rate. two berths for 5,000-ton ships were opened, five 10,000-ton deep-water berths and a deep-water pier for refueling 10,000-ton-class ships were in the main completed. work on two more 10,000-ton berths was nearing completion. new generating units added to a suburban power plant have already started operation. a new railway line was built to keep pace with rapid industrial and agricultural development.

in its capital construction arrangements, the city sticks to the policy of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" and ensures a proportional growth of light and heavy industries. last year's newly-built and expanded items covered such key industrial enterprises as a general petro-chemical works, a shipyard, a tractor plant and a heavy-duty machinery plant, and included such light industrial projects as wrist watch, sewing machine and bicycle factories. total investment in these light industrial items was 20 per cent more than 1973's.

projects for civilian use were built last year to improve the people's livelihood, including schools, blocks of flats, hospitals, libraries and parks, with a total space of 250,000 square metres. thirtythree middle and primary school buildings were added during the year.

HERDSMEN

Inner Mongolian Herdsmen Enjoy Settled Life

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Jan. 7, 1975)

"thanks to the collective strength of the people's communes, we herdsmen of inner mongolia are putting an end to our nomadic life and enjoying ever greater happiness."

this remark was made by tanba, a mongolian herdsman who had led a nomadic life for forty years. tanba lives in hsianghuang banner in the silinghol league of the inner mongolian autonomous region. like tens of thousands of other herdsmen of the mongolian nationality in china, he now leads a settled life as a result of the thriving socialist construction on the vast grasslands. his family of seven is now comfortably settled in a three-room house with double windows.

today, more than 70 per cent of the herdsmen in the autonomous region are settled in their homes.

the inner mongolian herdsmen have been shifting to a settled life since 1959. this is not only a significant change in their living conditions, but attests to their tremendous achievements in reshaping nature while building socialism on the grasslands.

after the formation of the people's communes, the herdsmen who had led a nomadic life for generations started large scale construction by their collective strength and in the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance. they sank 38,200 wells in grassy areas which were short of water. of these 1,900 are deep pump wells used to supply drinking water for animals and irrigate fodder crops and new forest belts. where the herdsmen did find water, they built some 110 reservoirs and ponds. these water conservancy projects improved 9,333,000 hectares of dry grasslands. in grassless areas tens of thousands of hectares were sown to fine grass. in desert areas which were both dry and grassless, the herdsmen led in water to grow grass and trees to change the deserts and built sown pastures complete with water, grass, trees and fodder crops.

while persevering in their effort to grow grass and open up water resources, herdsmen in many areas graze their animals in places protected against wind and snow in winter and spring and drive them to areas with good grass and water sources in summer and autumn. warm shelters and paddocks are built on the winter-spring grazing grounds to prevent the animals from being carried away or scattered by a strong wind or snowstorms.

all this has enabled the herdsmen to settle down. they have set up small villages each comprising a few families, and each family has built a bright, spacious house of two to four rooms.

namula, first secretary of the communist party committee of the hsianghuang banner, has worked in pastoral areas for years. he pointed out that the herdsmen have won a settled life because, under the leadership of the communist party, they have been educated in marxist-leninist materialism and have broken down the age-old, conventional belief that they were destined by the "mandate of heaven" to lead a nomadic life and place livestock breeding at the mercy of nature.

livestock breeding has developed speedily since the herdsmen started a settled life. according to figures at the beginning of last year, the head of livestock in the whole autonomous region was more than four times that in the early post-liberation days. instead of sticking to a mono-economy of animal husbandry, the herdsmen have shifted over to an all-round economic development by taking animal husbandry as their main occupation and combining it with agriculture wherever local conditions permit.

in the past, one might travel several days on the grasslands without seeing a single tree. today forests

are seen almost everywhere. as the herdsmen afforest the land throughout the year, their villages are surrounded by green walls. apple and apricot trees are growing near some villages, while vegetable gardens laid out at the side of others are already producing enough for the village folk.

in the taerhan mao mingan joint banner where the herdsmen began a settled life in 1973, electric power is now available to over half of the production brigades. the herdsmen who had burnt oil lamps for generations are now using electric power for lighting, fodder processing and providing drinking water for animals and irrigating the fodder crops. many communes and production brigades have mechanized or semi-mechanized water lifting, grass cutting and fodder processing.

in banners which made an early start in settled life, schools have been set up in each production brigade. some of these schools assign travelling teachers to conduct classes in the villages so that children in the first and second grades can get their schooling near home.

in the nomadic days, herdsmen carried wooden bowls and plates from one place to another as their dining gear. now that they have settled down, they use ceramics, porcelain, enamelware and hardware. radio sets, clocks, vases and mirrors are common in their homes. most production brigades have set up co-ops to cater to local consumer needs. during busy seasons, workers of commercial departments deliver goods to every village. gone are the days when herdsmen had to travel several days on horseback to get even such things as needles, threads or matches.

WEATHER FORECAST

Peasant Weather Observer in Central China

Hsien

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jan. 7, 1975)

"we chinese peasants lived at the mercy of nature before liberation, but now we can forecast weather," said a peasant weather observer in a central china county.

chang chi-tsai, the peasant weather observer of the chichuan production brigade of the hsiaotien commune in linhsien county, honan province, has been on the job for 15 consecutive years and accumulated valuable meteorological data through practice. incorporating

local folk proverbs related to weather forecasting, he has summed up a set of experience in weather forecasting, such as how the sun, the moon and stars, clouds, fog and winds as well as other phenological phenomena would affect the weather, and worked out some effective methods in weather observation.

in 1973, the accuracy rate of long-range weather forecasting by his weather post reached 81 per cent while that of short-range forecasting 79 per cent. recently, a department concerned edited and published a book on his practical experience entitled "forecasting methods for weather posts". his experience is being popularized in counties throughout the region.

a fairly comprehensive meteorological network is taking shape in china. in addition to meteorological stations run by the state, many rural people's communes and production brigades have established weather posts manned by thousands of part-time peasant weathermen.

the chichuan production brigade is located at the foot of the taihang mountains. the capricious weather there seriously affects farm production. chang chi-tsai, a poor peasant approaching sixty, has kept daily "weather notes" since 1959. braving scathing heat in summer and biting cold in winter, he perseveres in observing weather day and night and passes on weather forecasts to production teams in good time.

in spring last year, chang chi-tsai forecasted low temperature around wheat harvesting time. his long years of experience told him that low temperature was helpful to soyabean growing. he suggested to the commune leadership that more soyabean be planted. his suggestion was accepted and the acreage grown to soyabean crop was expanded by 133 hectares and a bumper harvest was reaped in autumn.

on another occasion, chang chi-tsai forecasted a period of rainy weather. he suggested that the supply and marketing cooperative distribute its chemical fertilizer to production teams ahead of the scheduled time. that autumn, grain output was increased thanks to the timely application of fertilizer.

chang chi-tsai is much concerned with the collective production, and serves the poor and lower-middle peasants whole-heartedly. one day, after the day's labour in the fields and weather forecasting, he found, on his way home, that several hectares of ripen millet crop of a neighbouring production brigade were left unharvested, and it would rain in a couple of days. despite fatigue, he covered quite a long distance to inform the cadres of the brigade about it.

linhsien county is well known for its 1,500

kilometre-long red flag canal. chang chi-tsai took an active part in building the project and its auxiliary items, making his share of contribution. in addition to working on the sites, he closely followed weather fluctuations and supplied the building sites with meteorological data. in june 1971, a small reservoir, an auxiliary item of the red flag canal, was under construction. a large amount of locally-made lime was required. one day, when commune members were preparing to put limestone into the lime-kiln for firing, chang chi-tsai forecasted a rainfall in two days. the leading cadres of the building sites accepted his suggestion to postpone the work. thus losses were avoided. his fairly accurate weather forecasts helped the projects go on smoothly.

in the course of acquiring a better knowledge of the law of nature, chang chi-tsai constantly summed up and enriched the existing practical experience accumulated by weathermen of the past. as some of the experience had its historical limitations, he would check on it repeatedly through practice in new historical conditions for a better knowledge. a local folk proverb had it that "a downpour coincides with frog croaking." chang chi-tsai, however, found that this was not always true. after repeated observations, he found a new law governing the relationship between weather fluctuation and frog croaking in the locality, that is, if frogs croak on a fine day, it will rain in two days; if frogs croak after rain, it will be fine weather; it will continue to rain if frogs do not croak after successive overcast days. he has worked out new methods of weather forecasting by making comparative analyses of daily weather notes and folk proverbs related to weather observation.

the local party organization supported and helped chang chi-tsai with his weather observation and forecasting, and provided him with necessary equipment and devices. the chichuan weather post has made further progress. a meteorological team of 17 veteran, middle-aged and young weathermen has been formed and has become an indispensable force in promoting farm production. the per hectare grain output of the brigade in 1973 was nearly double the figure for 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution. wheat output last year amounted to three tons per hectare.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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WORLD SITUATION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: "Year of Turbulence, Year of Victory"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1975)

today's people's daily carries a signed article entitled "year of turbulence, year of victory". excerpts from the article follow:

1974, a year of great disorder in the world and a year of excellent situation, has come to an end. on earth there is increasing turbulence and the situation is getting better and better.

in the wake of protracted, fierce tests of strength and struggle and of sharp divisions in and realignment of the world political forces, there have emerged three worlds which are tied in with and contradict each other. the old order, in which imperialism and social-imperialism dominated the world, is falling apart at the seams. by strengthening its unity and winning over the second world, the third world has mounted all-out furious onslaughts on superpower hegemonism and has won one great victory after another.

the capitalist world is confronted with a profound, new, economic crisis. in particular the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, are beset by internal and external difficulties, plagued with deep crises and are in a plight aptly described by the chinese verse "flowers fall off, do what one may." with the deepening of the economic crises, the political situation in the major capitalist countries is unstable and the working people's fight for the right of survival is surging to a new high. sensing impending disaster and unable to deal with the situation, the monopoly capitalists of various countries are caught in a dilemma.

to get rid of the acute political and economic crises, the two superpowers try by every means to seek expansion abroad; locked in an unprecedentedly fierce tussle, they are creating great intranquility in the world.

in the world today, aggression, oppression, plunder, the attempt to shift the crises onto others and the

struggle against all these are growing in depth. all basic contradictions in the world, particularly the contradictions between the two superpowers on the one hand and the people of all countries on the other, and the contradictions between the two superpowers themselves, are further sharpening. in a word, change and disorder are to be found throughout the world.

this disorder has upset imperialism and the superpowers, and shaken the old world order. in this disorder, imperialism and the superpowers are on the decline.

this disorder, on the other hand, has awakened, educated and tempered the people. in this disorder, the people are forging ahead.

the third world countries are the main force in the revolutionary struggle against the two hegemonic powers. in the past year, the third world countries and people, fighting in unity, have rebelled against the old world and the superpowers. this is a main hallmark of the excellent world situation.

the asian and african peoples have won significant victories in their armed struggle against imperialist aggression and for national independence. in asia, the cambodian people are emerging the stronger with each battle, the indo-chinese peoples are advancing in the flush of victory and the palestinian people are persevering in their struggle under difficult conditions. the arab countries and people's cause of opposing imperialism in unity has made great progress. in africa, the flames of national liberation struggle are spreading to the last bastions of colonialism on the continent.

in the past year, the third world countries waged a resolute struggle against the superpowers' hegemonism and power politics. many small and poor countries, long looked down upon, proudly made their debut in the international arena and their performance there reduced the superpowers to a state of dread. at the sixth special session of the u.n. general assembly and at the third u.n. law of the sea conference, representatives of the asian, african and latin american countries attacked imperialist and superpower oppression and exploitation and the maritime hegemonism practised by the united states and the soviet union. at the 29th session of the u.n. general assembly, they succeeded, despite the two superpowers' obstructions and opposition, in securing for the first time the participation in the u.n. of the representative of the palestinian liberation organization. from there, they went on to get confirmation of the palestinian people's national rights in the general assembly. they also forced approval by the general assembly of a ruling which excluded the "representative" of the

south african apartheid regime from taking part in the work of the general assembly. to-day it is not the third world which is afraid of the superpowers but quite the opposite.

in 1974, the third world's fight against hegemonism spread from the political to the economic sphere. after winning political independence, the third world has begun to stand on its own feet economically. developing countries launched a powerful struggle to oppose plunder and exploitation by imperialism and the superpowers, to break up the old international economic order and establish new international economic relations and to safeguard national resources and develop their national economies. this development is of profound historical significance.

the great victories won by the arab countries in striking at imperialism and the superpowers by using oil as a weapon opened a new path for the third world's struggle against hegemonism. inspired by these victories, the raw material and primary products exporting countries of the third world have come together to frustrate attempts by the superpowers to bring down the prices of raw materials and to shift onto them the effect of the economic crises.

the third world's struggle against hegemonism in the economic sphere in the past year has aggravated the political, economic and social crises facing the superpowers. besides, this struggle has alerted many of the developed second world countries to pay greater attention to the third world countries and improve relations with them. the third world has come to know through their own struggles that it is not they who depend on the superpowers but quite the contrary.

in the past year, the soviet revisionists further exposed themselves as the most cunning and insidious social imperialists. donning the cloak of "socialism", they stepped up infiltration, aggression and expansion in third world countries politically, economically and militarily. under the pretext of "supporting national liberation movements", they have by every means tried to sabotage, break up and control these movements in a number of countries and regions. they even instigated or backed up amalgamation of small and weak nations by a neighbouring country. styling themselves as "natural allies" of the third world, in a desperate attempt to preserve the old order, they openly opposed the just demands put forward by the third world. their unseemly performance enabled the third world peoples to see more clearly that soviet social-imperialism is a dangerous enemy of all the people.

the surging struggle of the third world against imperialism and hegemonism, the deepening political and economic crises in the capitalist world and the increasingly acute problems at home and abroad of the two hegemonic powers, the soviet union and the united states, brought greater sharpening of the contention between the two superpowers in the past year.

the soviet union and the united states are rivalling each other for hegemony all over the world, with europe as the focus of their contention. the mediterranean, the south wing of europe, and the middle east and the persian gulf, its side wing and vital energy supply base, are bound to be the objects of their contention in their attempts to control europe and realize world domination.

it is noteworthy that, in the past year, bigwigs of the two superpowers have been scurrying to and fro in europe, the middle east and the persian gulf. driven by fear that the soviet union might make use of the western economic crisis and political instability to sneak in, one superpower openly warned: "hands off" europe. the other superpower, on its part, dangled the bait of "all european cooperation" in an attempt to profit from others' difficulties. while repeatedly chanting a duet of "european security" and "balanced disarmament", both have been increasing their conventional forces and nuclear missile stocks in europe. in the middle east, one superpower is trying hard to recover its sphere of influence there; the other to control the arab countries under the signboard of "supporting" to them while sending man power to zionist israel to compete with the united states for oil resources and strategic bases in the area. while glibly talking about seeking "peace" in the middle east, both superpowers have been selling arms in large quantity to the middle east countries, each attempting to bring the middle east question into its own orbit. in the mediterranean, the soviet union and the united states, each grinding his own axe, are engaged in overt and covert struggle against each other over the cyprus question.

the two superpowers are contending not only for spheres of influence, but also for military superiority, nuclear superiority in particular. in the past year, they have spared no effort in developing nuclear missiles while trying to set "limitations" one on the other.

lenin points out: "an essential feature of imperialism is the rivalry between several great powers in the striving for hegemony". ever since soviet social-imperialism came into being, there has been contention for world hegemony between u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism. as a result of aggression and expansion

in the twenty-odd post-war years, u.s. imperialism -- having set up installations all over -- is now overstretched and, like a man swollen by greed, is finding it difficult to move in any direction. not quite so "fat" as u.s. imperialism, soviet social-imperialism finds itself in a position of some weakness, but with strong ambitions to replace u.s. imperialism by aggression and expansion. whenever it presses ahead a bit into a u.s. sphere of influence, it trims off a little of the u.s. imperialist fat. unwilling to allow its spheres of influence to be captured by soviet social-imperialism, u.s. imperialism, in its turn, tries to undermine soviet social-imperialism and seize its domains. the contradictions between the two hegemonic powers are irreconcilable and a matter of life and death. the contention between them is bound to be prolonged, all-embracing and absolute.

our era is still the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution, spoken of by lenin. imperialism means war and imperialism will inevitably give rise to revolutionary crisis. this scientific thesis of lenin's is certainly not out of date. now, when the capitalist world is facing a deep political and economic crisis, the rivalry between the two superpowers is getting sharper and sharper and is engendering the threat of a new war. meanwhile, a revolutionary situation is also developing.

the great leader chairman mao pointed out in 1939, "the outbreak of the imperialist world war is the result of the attempt of the imperialist countries to extricate themselves from a new economic and political crisis." today, people can see clearly that the two superpowers are bogged down in a deep political and economic crisis and are stepping up their arms expansion and war preparations. in the past year, they not only continued to expand their nuclear arsenals, carrying out the policy of nuclear monopoly, nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail; they are also frantically expanding and renewing their conventional armaments. today, with the sharp confrontation between the two superpowers, the european situation has become more unstable, and storm clouds hang over the mediteranean area and the balkan peninsula; and a tempest rages in the middle east, the persian gulf and the indean ocean. compared with the past few years, the world situation is not one of "detente", but one of greater tension.

the great disorder on earth in the past year has accelerated the awakening of the people. marxist-leninist parties and organizations have been growing in strength in the course of revolutionary practice and summing up experience. the third world people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and superpower hegemonism is surging forward. in west europe, japan, canada and oceania the workers' strikes and protest movements are surging up in great waves. developing also is the struggle of the people

of a number of east european countries against soviet revisionist control and enslavement. the struggle of the u.s. and soviet people against the rule by the monopoly capitalists and the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie is also being carried on with growing intensity. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible historical trend. should imperialism and social-imperialism dare to launch a new world war, they will meet with stubborn resistance from the people of various countries. the certain outcome in store for the aggressors is that they will be buried in the raging flames of revolution.

the wheels of the times are rolling on. looking into the past and to the future, the people of all countries are full of confidence that in the new battles they will win greater victories in the new year exclamation

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Scientists Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1975)

liu chung-yang, deputy secretary general of the academy of sciences of china, met and feted here this evening albanian scientists muhamet doracaj, bardhyl mece and partizan petroshati. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

the albanian scientists arrived in peking in october 1974 for a study tour of china.

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Joint Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between People's Republic of China and Republic of Botswana

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1975)

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of botswana have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as from january 6, 1975.

the government of the people's republic of china firmly supports the just struggle carried on by the government of the republic of botswana to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and develop the national economy.

the government of the republic of botswana recognizes the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government representing the entire chinese people, and taiwan province as an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china.

the two governments have agreed to develop friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

(signed) huang hua
ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, permanent representative of the people's republic of china to the united nations

(signed) thebe david mogami
ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, permanent representative of the republic of botswana to the united nations

new york, january 6, 1975

Jen-min Jih-pao Greets Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Botswana

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1975)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today greeting the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and the republic of botswana. the editorial reads:

the chinese government and the government of the republic of botswana have decided to establish diplomatic relations as from january 6, 1975. this new development in the relations between the two countries reflects the chinese people's daily growing friendship with the people of botswana and the african people. on this we express our warm congratulations.

botswana, a land-locked country in the southern part of africa, has suffered from prolonged imperialist and colonialist rule and plunder. the botswana people have fought unremittingly for national independence and liberation. after winning independence in september 1966, the botswana government and people continued to persevere in struggle and won successes in safeguarding national rights and interests, eliminating colonialist influence and building up their country. on external policy, the botswana government in recent years has directed its efforts to developing friendly relations and cooperation with other third world countries, playing a more and more positive role in the cause of african unity. botswana's achievements both in domestic and foreign affairs have won appreciation.

the chinese government and people have consistently maintained that all countries, big or small, should be equal. we resolutely oppose hegemonism and power politics characterized by the big bullying the small, the stong domineering over the weak and the rich oppressing the poor. the solidarity and cooperation of the third world countries will increasingly be strengthened in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, big-power hegemonism and zionism.

the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government representing all the chinese people. taiwan province is an inalienable part of our country's territory. the people of taiwan are our close compatriots. we are determined to liberate taiwan. the compatriots in taiwan will be back to the embrace of the motherland.

in the past few years, an encouraging situation has emerged on the vast continent of africa. the great african people are marching forward in triumph with the other third world peoples. the brilliant successes

of the african people are an enormous encouragement and impetus to the third world's unity in struggle against imperialism. under the new situation, the colonialists and racists are changing their tactics in an effort to maintain their reactionary rule. but theirs is a futile struggle. the african people will heighten their vigilance, redouble their efforts and carry their national liberation struggle through to the end.

china is a developing socialist country belonging to the third world. we resolutely support the just struggle of the african people, and we regard their victories as a support and encouragement to us. the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and botswana will help bring us closer to the countries and people of africa. we are convinced that the friendly cooperation between china and botswana and the friendship between our two peoples will surely further develop through our joint efforts.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Vice President of Friendship Association Meets and Fetes British Friend Felix Greens

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1975)

li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and feted felix greene, visiting president of the society for anglo-chinese understanding, here this afternoon. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Meteorological Equipment Study Group Leaves for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1975)

an 8-member study group specializing in automatic equipment for meteorological tele-communication hub left peking by air today for a study tour of japan. leader of the group is tsou ching-meng, a leading member of the central meteorological bureau of china.

Japanese Activists for Friendship with China Honored at Cocktail Party in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1975)

the china-japan friendship association gave a cocktail party here today in honour of a visiting group of activists for japan-china friendship association (orthodox) led by teruaki sakata, vice-secretary general of the headquarters of the association, with emi inoguchi as its secretary general.

present were chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association; sun ping-hua, secretary general of the association; pasang, leader of the japan-bound chinese women's delegation, and deputy leaders of the delegation fu yu-fang and fang chiung.

at the party permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere, chang hsiang-shan and teruaki sakata exchanged toasts to the constant development of china-japan friendship and the friendship between the people of the two countries.

the group arrived in peking yesterday for a visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Lebanese Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Beirut, Jan. 6, 1975)

lebanese prime minister rashid solh received chinese ambassador to lebanon hsu ming on january 4 and had a friendly conversation with him.

CHINA AND MALTA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1975)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and dominic mintoff, prime minister of the republic of malta, hold talks here this morning.

taking part in the talks on the maltese side were freddie micallef, minister of agriculture and fisheries; edgar mizzi, attorney general; joe camilleri, secretary to the cabinet; maurice abela, secretary of the ministry of commonwealth and foreign affairs; and albert mizzi, chairman of sea malta and air malta.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of departments concerned wei yu-ming, chu chuan-hsien, chang yi-chun, peng chin-po and liu pu.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and prime minister dominic mintoff continued talks this afternoon.

Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff Attends Peking Soiree

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1975)

dominic mintoff, prime minister of the republic of malta, and his party attended a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "fighting on the plains" by the china peking opera troupe here this evening.

accompanying the distinguished guests at the soiree were ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry; and leading members of departments concerned, including hao liang and chia ting.

at the end of the performance, prime minister mintoff, accompanied by ngapo ngawang jigme, went on stage and shook hands with the artistes, warmly congratulating them on their success and presented them with a basket of flowers.

the soiree was jointly sponsored by the cultural group under the state council and the peking municipal revolutionary committee in honour of prime minister mintoff and his party on their visit to china.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Dutch Foreign Minister Leaves Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 8, 1975)

m. van der stoel, minister of foreign affairs of the netherlands, and his party wound up their official visit to china and left shanghai by air this afternoon.

they were seen off at the airport by vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee wang shao-yung, and leading members of departments concerned, including chang chen-ya and wei ming.

also present were kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, who accompanied foreign minister m. van der stoel on the visit; and dutch ambassador to china j. vixseboxse.

while in shanghai, the distinguished dutch guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and a children's palace, had a boat excursion on the whangpoo river and watched an acrobatic performance. they also watched a surgical operation performed under acupuncture anaesthesia.

vice-chairman wang shao-yung gave a luncheon in honour of the distinguished dutch guests. wang shao-yung and foreign minister m. van der stoel proposed toasts to the constant strengthening of the friendship between the people of china and the netherlands.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

New Swedish Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1975)

kaj bjork, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of sweden to china, presented his credantials this morning to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

sven hirdman, counsellor of the swedish embassy here, was present on the occasion.

present also were ho ying, vice-foreign minister; and tsui ming-tang, deputy director of the west european affairs department, and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department, of the ministry of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Premier Chou En-lai Meets with Thai Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1975)

premier chou en-lai met in hospital here today chatichai choonhavan, head of the visiting thai delegation and deputy minister of foreign affairs, and kosol sindhvananda, member of the delegation and director general of the political department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

present on the occasion were han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister; wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; chu chuan-hsien, departmental director, cheng jui-sheng and chang yi-chun, deputy departmental directors, of the ministry of foreign affairs.

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes Visiting Thai Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1975)

chiao kuan-hua, chinese foreign minister, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the visiting thai delegation led by chatichai choonhavan, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

attending the banquet were han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; wang yao-ting and li chuan, chairman and vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; hsi yeh-sheng, departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade and cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the department of asian affairs of the foreign ministry.

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and delegation leader chatichai choonhavan proposed toasts to the constant development of the relations between china and thailand.

yesterday morning, chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung met and had a friendly conversation with chatichai choonhavan, leader of the visiting thai delegation and deputy minister of foreign affairs, and kosol sindhvananda, member of the delegation and director general of the political department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND US

American Professors Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1975)

chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, and yueh tai-heng, leading member of the china international travel service, met and feted in peking professor theodore hsueh-huang pian of the massachusetts institute of technology and professor rulan chao pian of harvard university this evening. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

the american professors arrived on december 30, 1974 for a tour and visiting relatives.

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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO'S MILITARY LINE

Carry Forward the Glorious Tradition of Our Army and Strengthen Revolutionary Solidarity Within and outside our Army

- articles in criticism of Lin Piao's bourgeois military line by the cadres and fighters of the anti-chemical warfare company of a certain PLA unit stationed in Chekiang selected for publication

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 5, 1975)

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "This army has achieved remarkable unity in its own ranks and with those outside its ranks. Internally, there is unity between officers and men, between the higher and lower ranks, and between military work, political work and rear service work; and externally, there is unity between the army and the people, between the army and government organizations, and between our army and the friendly armies."

Unity is strength. The practice of the protracted revolutionary struggle of our army shows that to strengthen the internal and external revolutionary unity of the army is an important magic weapon for our army to defeat the enemy and win the battle. This is a precious historical experience.

In order to attain the reactionary aim of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and restoring capitalism, the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor Lin Piao fabricated various fallacies,

adopted all kinds of base tricks and carried out all the criminal hush-hush activities to split the Party, the army and the people.

Recently, in the struggle to study Chairman Mao's military works and criticize Lin Piao's bourgeois military line, the cadres and fighters of the anti-chemical warfare company of a certain PLA unit stationed in Chekiang have seriously studied Chairman Mao's teachings concerning the consolidation of the internal and external revolutionary unity of the army and ruthlessly criticized Lin Piao's crime in sabotaging the unity of our army. They have thus further raised their understanding of the importance of strengthening revolutionary unity and heightened their consciousness in bringing about revolutionary unity. A new atmosphere of fighting in unity has emerged in the company. Selected for publication here are the critical articles written by the cadres and fighters of this company.

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When the Army and the People Are United, They Are Invincible in the World

by

Ch'in Kuo-fu (秦国富), a fighter

The glorious tradition of "unity between the army and the people" has been personally cultivated by our great leader Chairman Mao for our army. In the years of the War of Resistance against Japan, our army had, in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction that "the army must become one with the people so that they see it as their own army. Such an army will be invincible," energetically made propaganda among the masses, organized and armed the masses, overcome difficulties, defeated the enemies and won the great victory in the War of Resistance against Japan. In the early period of the War of Liberation, Chairman Mao again emphatically pointed out in "Policy for Work in the Liberated Areas for 1946" that the liberated areas had to "support the government and cherish the people, and support the army and give preferential treatment to the families of soldiers." It was precisely under this brilliant instruction of Chairman Mao's that our army energetically launched the movement for supporting the army and cherishing the people, shown concern, love and respect for the people and had thus won the love and support from the broad masses of the people. The army and people united as one, and by fighting shoulder to shoulder, had won great victories in the War of Liberation. After the liberation of the whole country, Chairman Mao again taught us to "carry forward the revolutionary tradition so as to win still greater glories." The glorious tradition of "unity between the army and the people" cultivated by Chairman Mao for our army is an important component of Chairman Mao's proletarian line of army building as well as an important magic weapon for our army to defeat all enemies.

Out of their counter-revolutionary needs, all the ringleaders of the opportunist line in the Party invariably attempted to sabotage the principle of solidarity and unity between the army and the people. The bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao was the chief criminal and ringleader who consistently sabotaged the glorious tradition of unity between our army and the people. As early as in the period of the Red Army, he took the lead in disrupting the discipline of the Red Army. In the periods of the War of Resistance against Japan and the War of Liberation, he cast forth the "theory that the masses are backward," and slandered the people as "mean people" who only thought of "oil, salt, soybean sauce, vinegar and firewood, and their wives and children." He maliciously attacked the masses of the people of "cherishing the blind concept of orthodoxy" toward the Kuomintang reactionaries. After the commencement of the period of socialist revolution, he deliberately fomented antagonism between the army and the Party, the government and the people, and advocated the use of the army to "deal with" the Party, the government and the people. This amply showed that Lin Piao adopted an entirely hostile attitude toward the masses of the people.

The attitude toward the masses of the people is the basic dividing line between the two types of armies. As determined by their reactionary class nature, all exploiting classes invariably foster hatred and animosity toward the masses of the people and order, the army to frantically suppress them. Humming the high-sounding tune that "the benevolent man loves others" and "killing should not be used at all in carrying on the government," Confucius, the founder of the Confucian sect, had actually adopted very atrocious means when he suppressed the slaves and reformers. The people's army of the proletariat, on the other hand, comes from the people. It relies on, loves and protects the people. It firmly takes the side of the people and wholeheartedly fights for the people's interests. Lin Piao's hostile attitude toward the masses of the people has fully shown that he was a despicable renegade to the proletarian army and the loyal lackey of the landlord and bourgeois classes.

In the new historical period of the dictatorship of the proletariat, our army is charged with the important task of preventing restoration internally and guarding against subversion and invasion externally. In order to accomplish this important task, we must continuously and permanently rely on the masses of the people and cannot depart from the masses of people for a single moment. But starting from his reactionary idealist concept of history, the bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao vigorously pushed the bourgeois military line, spread the "theory of the particularity" of the army and talked nonsense saying that our army's "status has changed" and it had to "control the Party, the government and the people" in a vain attempt to tamper with the purpose of our army, fundamentally change the nature of our army and lure our army into taking the Kuomintang path of warlordism by divorcing itself from the Party's leadership and the supervision of the masses of the people. Meanwhile, he attempted to sever the blood and flesh ties between the people's

army and the masses of the people, turn the army for protecting the people into his army for suppressing the people so as to attain his criminal aim of bringing about disunity, usurping Party leadership and seizing power, and restoring capitalism. However, the people's army personally created and commanded by Chairman Mao would never be fooled and Lin Piao's plot finally ended in ignominious failure.

"If the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match them?" Under the brilliant leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, in our great People's Republic of China and the great Chinese People's Liberation Army, the people, the Party and the Party members invariably approve of unity and oppose disunity at heart. Anyone who plots for disunity will never come to a good end. The fact that Lin Piao sank into the sand with his broken spear and crashed to his death at the desolate desert was an example. We revolutionary fighters are determined to respond to Chairman Mao's call that "the Liberation Army should learn from the people of the whole country," forever inherit and carry forward our army's glorious tradition of "unity between the army and the people," sincerely rely on the people and humbly and attentively learn from them. Let those class enemies at home and abroad who vainly attempt to sabotage the solddarity of the Chinese people and the unity between the army and the people tremble before the firm and strong unity of the millions of Chinese armymen and people!

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A Uniform Goal in Military and Political Work With Military and Political Cadres United As One

by

Chih Tsu-shan (支祖山), company commander

There is excellent unity with the People's Liberation Army built and commanded by Chairman Mao. This unity is manifested not only between officers and men, and between the high and low ranks but also in military and political work and rear services. I am a military cadre in the company unit and I have deeply realized through practice that strengthening the unity of military and political cadres is very important toward the strengthening of company-unit building.

The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius personally initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao is a political and ideological struggle in the sphere of the superstructure through which Marxism triumphs over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. This is a matter of prime importance for the whole Party, whole army and people of the whole country and must be grasped not only by the political cadres but also by the military cadres.

The military and political cadres of our company worked with united efforts in close coordination. The instructors constantly worked until midnight to study how to read and study seriously, tightly grasp the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and develop the movement in a widespread, deep-going and sustained way. In accordance with the division of work in the Party branch, I also stayed at a selected spot in squad No. 3 to grasp typical examples. Braving the cold wind and rain and snow, the deputy instructor led the fighters in producing the special column for mass criticism. The deputy company leader organized the comrades in the theoretical group in the company unit to assiduously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and took the lead in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius. With the cadres and the fighters working as one man, battles for the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius were carried out one after another and the movement deepened step by step. Furthermore, all kinds of work were completed in a more remarkable way than last year. All said with deep understanding, "With work but not the family divided, the united strength is great."

Because the unity of military, political work and rear-service work is of tremendous importance to strengthening the building of company units, the bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao was extremely hostile to it and sabotaged it. In the early period of army building, Lin Piao maliciously slandered the political workers in our army. After 1960, Lin Piao was so frenzied as to sabotage the unity of military, political and rear-service work in our army. He sometimes advocated "military affairs above all else" and "technique above all else" and talked nonsense saying that "military affairs are politics in every sense" so as to substitute military affairs for politics and oppose Chairman Mao's instruction that "military affairs are only one means of accomplishing political tasks." At other times, he advocated that "politics can buffet military affairs" and "buffet the others" to basically negate military and operational work. We must thoroughly expose and ruthlessly criticize Lin Piao's crimes in sabotaging the unity of military, political and rear-service work in our army and sabotaging the political work of our army.

The leading organs at all levels in our army are divided into the three great departments of military work, political work and rear service. This form of organization has been tested and proved to be correct and necessary by the protracted revolutionary struggle. The broad masses of cadres and fighters deeply understand that politics is the commander, and politics and military affairs, and politics and work stand for the unity of opposites. Military work, political work and rear service are coordinated and closely linked with one another. The goal of military and political work is the same and the military and political cadres must be united as one.

In order to split up the Party and the army, Lin Piao vigorously sabotaged the revolutionary unity of military, political and rear-service work. On the one hand, he fabricated the sophistic philosophy of the "importance" of this and that to sow discord among the different departments in our army and among the political cadres, military cadres and

operational cadres. On the other hand, he cudgeled his brain to push and "bring out" the trash of bourgeois "politics" and use the reactionary and decadent bourgeois world outlook on the decline and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to disintegrate and corrupt our army in a vain attempt to change the proletarian nature of our army. Lin Piao used all kinds of tricks to sabotage the internal unity of the army with only one aim which was to turn our army into a plate of loose sand and rob it of its ability to defend the dictatorship of the proletariat so as to enable him to smoothly and easily restore capitalism. We have to oppose whatever the enemies support. Since Lin Piao wanted to sabotage unity within our army, we must all the more strengthen the unity between the military and political cadres so as to enable them to work as one and perform the various tasks in the company unit even better.

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Carry Forward the Glorious Tradition of Unity Between Officers and Men

by

Liu Jih-chih (刘日志), squad leader

"Unity between officers and men" is one of the three principles of political work in our army, and is also the fine revolutionary tradition of our army formed under the guidance of Chairman Mao's army-building line. Be it in the period of war or the socialist revolution, the officers and men in our army invariably show concern for each other in politics and daily life. They share weal and woe together and are intimate to but not alienated from each other. Numerous touching deeds have emerged: On the Long March, the leaders of the troops gave their own mounts to the wounded soldiers. In between battles, the commanders studied culture and discussed revolutionary truths together with the fighters. At the critical junctures, the officers and men showed love for one aother and gave up their lives to save the others. Amidst hardships and difficulties, they shared an apple together and passed around and drank from a jug of water.... This new type of relationship between officers and men has enabled our army to form an iron-like unity and greatly raise its combat effectiveness.

Out of their needs to usurp leadership, bring about a restoration and change the proletarian nature of our army, all ringleaders of the opportunist line inevitably show extreme fear and hatred for the firm unity between the officers and men in our army. This was even more so with Lin Piao, the big Party tyrant and warlord. In the name of discussing the question of controlling and educating the army, he vigorously peddled his warlordist fallacies, and with an ulterior object in view, he talked nonsense saying, "The armies of all times and all countries have a common characteristic which is strictness." "Army commanders must be strict and adopt swift drastic measures with the compassion of a Buddha."

What method should after all be adopted for controlling and educating the army is an important question in the struggle between the two lines. The reactionary fallacy that "army commanders must be strict and adopt swift drastic measures with the compassion of a Buddha" advocated by Lin Piao was precisely copied from the Confucian reactionary criteria for controlling the army throughout the ages.

Confucius, founder of the Confucian sect who gave lip service to "benevolence and righteousness," "loyalty and forbearance" and "government by means of virtue," was beside himself with joy on learning the news that the chieftain of the slave owners in the State of Cheng had sent troops to carry out sanguinary suppression of the uprising of serfs at Huanp'u. He cried, "This killing is good! There can be no relaxation in the exercise of dictatorship over the slaves. Tolerance would lead the slaves to rebellion, and when they rebel, they must be severely suppressed." ("Good! With a lenient government, the people will be haughty, and when they are haughty, they must be rectified with severity.") He also summed up the counter-revolutionary experiences of the slave-owning rulers in the State of Cheng in the suppression of slaves' uprisings, and put forth the counter-revolutionary strategy of "supplementing severity with gentleness and gentleness with severity" or the combination of suppression with deception as the general scheme for directing military affairs.

The reactionaries of all times and all countries are all characterized by the combination of their hypocritical and reactionary nature and they all have double faces: one being the instinct of a hangman and the other the false appearance of a preacher. Consequently, the reactionary general outline of "a proper mixture of severity and gentleness" for directing military affairs put forth by Confucius has been followed by the reactionary rulers and followers of Confucius throughout the ages. The hangman Tseng Kuo-fan who sanguinarily suppressed the Tai-p'ing T'ien-kuo Revolution precisely adopted this strategy for directing military affairs. He killed people as if they were hemp but sang aloud "propriety," "benevolence and righteousness," "morality," etc. Hu Lin-i, another reactionary general in the last part of the Ch'ing Dynasty adopted the same measure as Tseng Kuo-fan in directing military affairs.

Chiang Kai-shek is all the more "a hangman dripping with blood who is capable of killing without even a blink of the eyes." He held Tseng Kuo-fan and Hu Lin-i in high esteem and clamored for following the example of "the Honorable Tseng Wen-cheng" (Tseng Kuo-fan) in directing military affairs and governing the country. In the "Quotations from Tseng Kuo-fan and Hu Lin-i on Directing Military Affairs" which he personally compiled, there is such a sentence, "In the government today, the compassion of the Buddha cannot be revealed without the adoption of swift drastic measures."

The renegade and traitor Lin Piao also showed deep admiration for the Confucian general outline of "a proper mixture of severity and gentleness" for directing military affairs and used it as his key point

in directing military affairs. He advocated "the use of the compassion of a Buddha to implement swift drastic measures" which was entirely cast from the same mold as "the use of swift drastic measures" to "reveal the compassion of a Buddha" formulated by Chiang Kai-shek. This fully reveals the decadent and reactionary nature of Lin Piao's bourgeois military line.

The army is an important component of the state apparatus and is divided into classes. There are proletarian armies as well as bourgeois armies, revolutionary armies as well as counter-revolutionary armies. Since the nature of the armies is different, the relationship between the officers and men is accordingly at variance and thus the methods for leading the troops are also distinctly different. In the armies of all exploiting classes, the relationship between the officers and men is a fundamentally antagonistic one between the oppressor and the oppressed. The officers can hit or swear at, exploit and humiliate the soldiers at will and the soldiers are only a group of slaves for use as cannon fodder. Our army is a proletarian one which wholeheartedly serves the people. The officers and soldiers are all equal politically. They only differ in the division of work and official duties and there is no distinction between the high and the low, the eminent and the humble.

The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention which Chairman Mao has charted for our army is an important guarantee for strengthening the unity between the officers and men within our army. The main points in the Eight Points for Attention lie in the first and fifth items, which are "speak politely" and "don't hit or swear at people." They ask us to adopt a friendly attitude toward the fighters and the people and overcome the style of warlords. In the past decades, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of commanders and fighters in our army have taken the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention as criteria. They respect the fighters and the people and have developed the excellent tradition of supporting the cadres and cherishing the soldiers and unity between the officers and soldiers. The administrative and educational work of our army is precisely built upon the foundation of this principle of supporting the cadres and cherishing the soldiers and unity between the officers and soldiers.

Toward some ideological problems emerging among the cadres and fighters in administrative and educational work, the method of persuasion and education should be adopted and deep-going and meticulous ideological and political work carried out. The cadres must seriously listen to the criticism and suggestions coming from the fighters. In this way, the higher ranks show concern and love for the fighters and lower ranks, while the fighters and lower ranks respect and obey the higher ranks. The officers and men help one another, and are friendly to but not alienated from one another. They act in unison and have established an entirely new type of comradely relationship, thus guaranteeing the iron-like unity of our army.

The renegade and traitor Lin Piao was the agent of the landlord and bourgeois classes within our Party and since he upheld the reactionary political stand and idealist concept of history, he inevitably despised and hated the broad masses of the people. Consequently, he vigorously advocated the adoption of "swift drastic measures" toward the broad masses of cadres and fighters within our army and relied on coercion to maintain his fascist discipline. This has thoroughly exposed that his style of work is the authoritarian and punitive style of the warlords of the exploiting classes. We must carry forward more properly the fine tradition of supporting the cadres and cherishing the soldiers within our army, thoroughly criticize Lin Piao's crimes in sabotaging the unity between officers and men and wipe out his pernicious influence so as to enable our army to forever adhere to Chairman Mao's army-building line and constantly score new victories!

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Place the Whole Above All Else and Unite To Defeat the Enemy

by

Fang Chin-sheng (方锦生)

In order to attain his criminal aim of splitting up the Party and the army, the bourgeois careerist, conspirator and counter-revolutionary double-dealer Lin Piao adopted in full the bad style of the reactionary army in handling its internal relationship for use in the revolutionary army units, and tried his utmost to sabotage the fraternal unity of the various units of our army. In the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, he refused to implement Chairman Mao's instruction on sending the main force of army to the south for battle. By going to the south for battle, it was possible to "beat the dogs behind closed doors" and lay the foundation for thoroughly wiping out the enemy forces in the Northeast. This could help our army to fight battles of decision in other theaters of war and was in conformity with the interests of the overall situation of the revolution by accelerating the triumphant progress of the war for the liberation of the Northeast and the whole country. Lin Piao basically ignored the needs of the overall situation of the revolution, and when the battle of decision was fought, he refused to send troops to relieve friendly forces in distress, and vigorously carried out the even distribution of troops for fighting battles of attrition and battles for routing the enemy and other trash of the bourgeois military line. Had Lin Piao's method of operation been adopted, the enemies would have safely retreated to the south and this would make things difficult for the fraternal troops fighting in North and Central China. One of Lin Piao's so-called "reasons" for refusing to move south for battle was that as the enemy forces on the south front presented a particularly serious threat, he would not take action until the fraternal troops had made a deep thrust to launch attack so as to draw the enemy to the west. Lin Piao kept what was convenient to himself and left difficulties to others. He took care

of his own business but disregarded whatever happened to the fraternal units. This was the base tactics he used to sabotage unity among the revolutionary troops and was also his crime in dumping rubbish in the neighbor's yard and opposing the centralized and unified command of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee over our army.

Anyone with a big of common knowledge in military affairs knows that the victory of a battle or campaign invariably depends on the close cooperation of various units. In a battle, some units are responsible for the main attack, some are responsible for launching feigned attacks, and some are specially assigned to attack enemy reinforcements. Although some units do not directly participate in the battle, they tie down the enemies in other places and similarly render contributions to this battle. As determined by their class nature, the armies of all exploiting classes basically cannot do this and their various units are bound to cheat one another and engage in a battle of wits. But the people's army led by our Party can do this because although our armymen come from all corners of the country, they "have joined together for a common revolutionary objective" and "this army has achieved remarkable unity in its own ranks and with those outside its ranks." All the units can support one another, practice close coordination, pay attention to the overall situation and actively shoulder heavy responsibilities in the battle. In the movie "Fighting North and South," the First Battalion under Battalion Commander Kao in our army fights three fierce battles at the Tasha River, the Mot'ien Mountain and Changchünmiao to intercept and block strong enemy forces, thus guaranteeing the successful completion of the entire plan for the campaign. It has embodied the noble quality of the people's army which starts from the overall interests of the revolution and is bold in shouldering the sacrifice of the part for scoring a victory for the whole, and has also effectively lashed at Lin Piao's counter-revolution crimes in sabotaging the unity of the fraternal units of our army and splitting up the army!

In order to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, Lin Piao inevitably had to win over the troops, set up mountain strongholds, preserve effective strength, draw close to one faction and away from another in the revolutionary ranks, win over one faction and attack another, sow discord, sabotage unity and turn our army into his tool for restoring capitalism. However, this was only his pipedream. Our People's Liberation Army is a great army personally created and commanded by Chairman Mao and armed with Mao Tsetung thought. It has a common goal, is united internally, and cannot be disrupted by any careerists or conspirators. We must thoroughly expose and criticize Lin Piao's crimes in sabotaging the unity within our army, further strengthen the solidarity of the army and better accomplish the various combat tasks entrusted us by the Party and the people.

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MARRIED EDUCATED YOUTH IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

Warm Concern Shown to the Growth of Married Educated Youths Sent to the Countryside

- an investigation report on Haich'eng hsien

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 24, 1974)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

Showing fervent concern over the growth to maurity of married educated youths in the countryside is a matter that merits attention in the rustication of educated youths. With a sense of political responsibility for the rusticated educated youths to the end, the Party organizations at various levels of Haich'eng hsien has attached importance to such work. Their experience is useful for reference.

With some rusticated educated youths growing in age, there is a need to guide them toward a correct treatment and solution of the marriage problem. It is necessary to encourage the rusticated educated youths to take the lead in practicing late marriage, and this will give an effective impetus to the rectification of such an old habit or custom as early marriage. After marriage, young people must be taught to seriously insure the success of family planning. We must help them make proper arrangements for political studies, for productive labor and for family life. With work in these respects done well, we can better encourage the broad masses of rusticated educated youths to stick to the countryside and find full scope for their abilities in the vast world.

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In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The new China must think of the youths and be concerned over the growth of the younger generation," the Party organizations at various levels of Haich'eng hsien in Liaoning Province have seriously strived to do a good job in the rustication of educated youths. The married and unmarried rusticated educated youths are treated alike, and attention is paid to helping them raise politically the awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and solve some practical problems in livelihood, thus enabling the married educated youths to better stick to the countryside and continuously play their part in the three great revolutionary movements.

(1)

Since 1968, Haich'eng hsien has successively received over 48,000 educated youths from cities and towns. Under the re-education of the Party organizations at various levels and the poor and lower-middle peasants, the broad masses of educated youths have clung to the countryside and grown luxuriantly. In the past few years, some rusticated educated youths have got married and settled down in the countryside.

In the autumn of 1973, a married educated youth in the countryside wrote to the hsien Party committee: "The cadres of the team no longer treat us married educated youths as rusticated educated youths. We are not asked to participate in theoretical studies, political activities, etc., at the youth center. Not much concern is shown to our production and livelihood." This made the hsien Party committee realize that showing concern over the growth of the married educated youths was a new problem in the rustication of educated youths, and this called for the greatest attention. The number of rusticated educated youths getting married in the countryside hereafter would gradually rise. The importance of showing concern for the married educated youths in the countryside would also be increasingly felt.

In order to grasp the state of affairs in this respect, the Haich'eng hsien Party committee sent the secretary in charge of work for the rustication of educated youths and the comrades of the departments concerned to the production team from which the educated youth made his report on the situation so that they could further ascertain the situation in person and help solve problems. Following this, the comrades in question went deep into the midst of the countryside to make investigations and studies and sum up experiences and lessons. In the course of investigation, they found that a cadre of a production brigade of the Wangshih commune held that "after the rusticated educated youths get married and leave the youth center, there is no more need to take care of them." Therefore, they seldom made inquiries about the political study effort and livelihood of these educated youths. This caused some married educated youths in the countryside to waver ideologically and they felt ill at ease in the countryside.

Contrary to this, the Party branch of the 2nd brigade of the Niuchuang commune showed great concern over the married educated youths in the countryside. The Party branch secretary had paid many visits to the married educated youths of the whole brigade. He encouraged them to seriously read and study and take an active part in collective productive labor, and helped them solve such practical problems as housing, baby care, etc. After marriage, rusticated educated young woman Ch'en Chüan actively sought progress all the time. The Party organization trained her and let her go to the forefront of class struggle to undergo tempering and grow to maturity. She made fast progress, joined the Chinese Communist Party soon afterward and became secretary to the Party branch of the brigade. The married educated youths of this brigade felt the great concern shown them by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and the unusual care shown them by the Party organization and the

poor and lower-middle peasants. They all expressed that they would adhere to the countryside and play a still greater role in the three great revolutionary movements.

Two ways of doing things yield two different kinds of results. The facts have educated the Haich'eng hsien Party committee. Early this year, the hsien Party committee specially called a meeting and seriously discussed this question. All were of the opinion that with the rusticated educated youths getting married and settling down in the countryside, this was a fruitful result of the rustication of educated youths. Showing concern for the growth of the married educated youths in the countryside would greatly encourage the broad masses of educated youths to adhere to the countryside and follow the road of integration with workers and peasants as charted by Chairman Mao and was of great significance to the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. The hsien Party committee successively held three forums of representatives of married educated youths in the countryside to widely solicit their opinions. It also specially distributed documents calling on the Party organizations at various levels to show concern for the growth of married educated youths in the countryside. The leading members of the hsien Party committee set an example with their own conduct by paying visits to the married educated youths in the countryside wherever they went to conduct rural work to ascertain their conditions. When problems were discovered, they helped solve same in good time.

The Party organizations at the commune and brigade levels put this work on their agenda and extensively convened forums of married educated youths. Many communes also sent out on many occasions inspection groups to inspect and implement such work from household to household. With the help of the leadership of the hsien Party committee, that production brigade cadre of the Wangshih commune who originally attached no importance to work aimed at married educated youths in the countryside raised his awareness of the line and changed his attitude. The secretary of the brigade Party branch said, "Although the rusticated educated youths are married, their re-education is still not finished. We must show our sense of political responsibility to the end and train them into successors to the revolution." The CYL organization, the poor peasants association and the women's congress of this brigade also took the initiative to work in coordination with the Party branch by showing warm concern for the growth of the married educated youths in the countryside in all fields.

(2)

The Party organizations at various levels of Haich'eng hsien first paid attention to ideologically and politically showing concern for the married educated youths in the countryside and guiding them to seriously tackle works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, to take an active part in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and to continuously raise their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. The Party organizations at various levels in the whole hsien presented unmarried and married educated youths with works by Marx and Chairman Mao.

The leading comrades of many commune Party committees constantly visited the homes of married educated youths and helped them solve some knotty problems encountered in study. With the help of the Party organizations at various levels, the married educated youths of the whole hsien formed over 100 Marxist theory study groups, with each group instituting its own study plan. Up to now, most of them have studied six works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao including "Communist Manifesto," "Critique of the Gotha Program" and "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People." Some have studied the "Collected Works of Lenin" and "Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung" and written many notes on study. When conducting study, the youth center also permit the married educated youths in the countryside to take part.

In light of the ideological problems arising from the change in the environment of life of the married educated youths in the countryside, the Party organizations at various levels of this hsien continuously laid a firm hold on their re-education. Rusticated educated youth Yao Su-fang of the Tahsin brigade of the Pali commune was an insect-pest surveying and reporting worker. After marriage, she for a time erroneously held that "as I am already in the countryside, all I need to do hereafter is to make everything go well with my little family." As a result, insect pest surveying and reporting work suffered. To help her foster a far-reaching revolutionary goal, the secretary of the brigade Party branch engaged her in three heart-to-heart talks and sent her to study in the theoretical study class held by the commune. She gradually came to understand that after the rusticated educated youths got married in the countryside, their obligation to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants had not drawn to an end, and they still had to go on tempering themselves in the hard way, playing their part in the three great revolutionary movements and rendering contributions toward the transformation of the rural features. To yearn only for the life of a small family would be unworthy of what the Party and the poor and lower-middle peasants expected of us. Thereafter, Little Jao correctly handled the relations between her household chores and her works and seriously carried out well her insect-pest surveying and reporting work. Last year, their brigade witnessed a relatively fierce attack by kaoliang aphids, and all production teams were prepared to go all out with prevention and control work. After conducting deep-going and careful investigations and tests, Little Jao discovered that the low-lying fields were seriously affected by the insect pest and she put forward the suggestion that forces should be concentrated to fight a battle of annihilation and that there should not be any dispersion of forces. Acting in accordance with her suggestion, the various production teams not only prevented the spreading of the pest but also saved over 1,100 yuan worth of insecticide and considerable labor power for the whole brigade.

After getting married, some educated youths in the countryside felt that as they were "permanent residents" in the village, "it wouldn't do for them to offend others" and they were not as bold in struggle as they before they were married. In light of this situation, many brigade Party branches led the married educated youths in the countryside to

seriously study Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to study the Party's basic line and to comprehend profoundly that "the Communist Party's philosophy is the philosophy of struggle." They were also organized to plunge themselves into actual class struggle and the two-line struggle. For instance, they were sent to some backward units to help the Party organization carry out the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and to join the poor and lower-middle peasants in unfolding the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, participate in theory study groups, etc. The Party organizations at various levels also showed concern over the political progress of the married educated youths in the countryside and opportunely admitted into the Party and the CYL those among them who were up to requirements.

(3)

The Party organizations at various levels of Haich'eng hsien also pay attention to helping the married educated youths in the countryside solve some actual problems encountered in livelihood. For the married educated youths in the countryside--especially when both husbands and wives are educated youths sent to the countryside--the most urgent problem they have to solve is housing. Starting from reality, the hsien Party committee and the Party organizations at the commune and brigade levels mainly adopt two measures: (1) After all brigades throughout the hsien have built centers for educated youths, the houses vacated by the original production team youth centers are allotted with priority to the married educated youths in the countryside; (2) In line with the principle of "raising funds on one's own with the help of the masses and public assistance," the married educated youths in the countryside are organized in a planned manner to build houses.

After giving birth to children, the married educated young women in the countryside are liable to get entangled with household work, pig-feeding, rice cooking and baby care all day long. How to help them out of such a plight? With the support of the hsien Party committee, the Party branches of many brigades have held case study classes for organizing the married educated young women to study Chairman Mao's brilliant essay, "The Orientation of the Youth Movement." They are taught to continue the revolution without interruption, make a clean break with old traditions and concepts and take the lead in practicing family planning.

A rusticated educated young woman of the Huluyü brigade of the Maoch'i commune was unusually active in the youth center and she led the way in study, labor and everything else. After getting married and giving birth to a baby, she thought that she "could do nothing more." In May this year, she attended a forum of representatives of married educated youths in the countryside convened by the hsien Party committee and received considerable inspiration therefrom. The leaders of the hsien and the commune personally went to see her at her home. The secretary of the Party branch of the brigade also showed concern for her and encouraged her to continue to temper herself and grow in the three great revolutionary movements. Meanwhile, she was helped to solve her practical problems.

Because she was held back by her child, the brigade sent a poor-peasant old aunt to take care of her baby. When her child was sick, the brigade sent a barefoot doctor to give medical treatment. This deeply moved her. Thereafter, she aroused her revolutionary spirit and put in the full number of work days required every month. Another three married educated youths in the countryside were also organized by her to doggedly participate in theoretical studies and social activities.

To solve the problem of child care, the Pehhai brigade of the Hsiszu commune has specially set up a nursery. This enables the married educated youths to fight on the forefront for learning from Tachai in agriculture with peace of mind.

- By Our Correspondent and Reporter

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SHORT-TERM TRAINING COURSE FOR COMMUNE MEMBERS

Kwangsi Agricultural Scientific Institute Runs Short-Term Training Courses for Commune Members

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jan. 10, 1975)

kwangsi agricultural scientific institute has given short-term training in the past five years to 8,000 selected personnel in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and farm machinery. the realistic courses and experimental work have in turn promoted the revolution in the institute's own educational work.

these short-term training courses are arranged to meet the particular needs of the rural areas, and all the students are commune members.

for example, kueihsien county had a big problem of preventing its breeding fish from dying in large numbers in the course of transportation to the incubation grounds. in the short-term training course, the teachers and the students solved this problem by making the fish lose consciousness during the transportation.

while running a course on the prevention and treatment of pests and crop diseases in a people's commune of hsiangchou county, the teachers made investigations in more than 20 production teams. they visited 200 brigade and team leaders and commune members and acquired first-hand knowledge of both the varieties of the local pests and plant diseases and the laws governing them. they were thus able to combine theory with reality in their lectures so that the students were able quickly to master methods of detecting, preventing and treating the main crop diseases and pests. similarly, students attending a mango tree grafting training course mastered the grafting technique and the theory on which it was based in only five days. the 35 students involved grafted over 4,000 mango trees and the survival rate reached 85 per cent.

since most of the training courses are run at the grassroots level, the teachers gain a good deal by keeping in constant touch with reality and are able to improve their teaching material and raise their professional level. the teachers of the horticultural department of the institute used to keep to the fixed notion that in tending fruit trees, you must not hurt the branch roots. but when they ran a short-term course in lingshan county, they learned from the local people that damaging some of the branch roots did not matter and instead, could promote the growth of new roots. so they amended their teaching material accordingly.

in running these courses, the teachers have also made progress in revolutionizing their thinking and integrating themselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants. the older teachers, on leaving the lecture rooms and campus of the institute, take with them the results of their years of scientific research and conduct experiments and share their experience with the poor and lower-middle peasants. at one short-term course conducted by an old professor on how to use parasitic wasps to kill rice borers, the peasants told him that it would be difficult for them to use the cold storage method he proposed for preserving the eggs of the wasps in the warm south since there were no cold storage facilities in the countryside. the old professor accepted this opinion and tried using saturated lime as a substitute for preserving the eggs -- with good results. this simple method greatly reduces cost and has been welcomed by the people. the old professor declared that he had learned a lot from this instance and was determined to go much further in integrating himself with the workers and peasants.

MEDICAL TREATMENT

Soldier With Severe Brain Injury Regains Consciousness After 107 Days

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jan. 9, 1975)

a young fighter of the chinese people's liberation army who lost consciousness for 107 days after a severe head injury has now fully recovered thanks to prolonged emergency treatment.

the p.l.a. man, liang hsiang-fen, suffered an extensive contusion of the brain (including the most important part -- brain stem) when he fell from a rocky ledge more than 60 metres high while working on a construction project in a mountainous area. he was rushed to the nearby hospital of army unit 6715.

chang ming-sheng, head of the surgical department of a bigger but more distant p.l.a. hospital, was called in to help. the county hospital sent doctors and nurses and urgently needed medicines.

the wounded man was in a state of unconsciousness; his brain was so gravely damaged that the convulsion could not be stopped. his pupils dilated and did not react to light. dr. chang thought that an operation should be performed immediately to remove the blood

clot and the dead brain tissue in the cranial cavity. otherwise, the patient would die at once. but this small army hospital was not equipped with the special instruments needed for cranial injury. and the patient was in so critical a condition that it would be dangerous to transfer him to another hospital.

the hospital leadership decided to surmount all difficulties and drew up a careful plan for the operation, and the experienced surgeon chang ming-sheng performed it at once, while a group of young fighters led by their company commander ready to donate blood for transfusion to the patient stood by.

the operation was successfully completed in four hours. but the patient still remained unconscious and presented tonic convulsions.

after a fortnight, he was transferred to a bigger army hospital where a special group to attend the patient had been formed. the hospital leadership, the surgeons and the nurses studied the problem of his unconsciousness and tonic convulsions and how to prevent brain edema, infection and other complications and help him to recover the use of his limbs. they mapped out a plan for treatment and nursing. peng fu-jung, a young doctor, found an effective anti-convulsion herbal prescription after consulting many medical books. later, by a combination of western and traditional chinese therapy the special group stopped the convulsions.

but the patient was still in a state of deep unconsciousness and the injury of the face and nose made it difficult to give him nasal feeding. chou hsiu-lan, a nurse, through careful observation found that the patient from time to time swallowed his saliva slightly. so the medical group used the method of giving some water by dropper to induce him to swallow the tube for nasal feeding. when the patient became less deeply unconscious, the nasal feeding was replaced by a "dropper method" which provides an adequate nutrition through the mouth.

kao tien-hsin, the head nurse, took a number of measures to try and bring the patient back to consciousness. finally she resorted to acupuncture treatment on his scalp, twirling the needle fast to enhance the effect. at long last, after 107 days of unconsciousness, liang hsiang-fen came to, opened his eyes, raised his hands and uttered low sounds.

but the patient was still rigid in the joints. he had forgotten how to speak and could neither sit, stand nor walk because of brain stem damage and his long period of unconsciousness in bed. the medical team worked hard to help him recover the functioning

of his limbs and his power of speech. liang hsiang-fen recovered his health after more than 800 days of treatment and nursing. now his intelligence is back to normal and he speaks fluently. his weight has increased from 35 kilogrammes after the injury to 65 kilogrammes.

the commanders of his army unit have recently sent him to a convalescent sanatorium. when visiting him his father said: "it's the party and chairman mao that have given hsiang-fen a second lease of life."

RICE COMBINE HARVESTERS

New Type of Rice Combine Harvester Successfully Trial Produced in East China

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Jan. 9, 1975)

a small rice combine-harvester, the "tungfeng 12", has been successfully trial produced by the chinese agricultural machinery research institute working in cooperation with various manufacturing departments in kiangsi province, east china.

this combine harvester works steadily and efficiently on big or small paddy fields, and even on hilly slopes or in as much as 20 centimetres of sticky mud, harvesting at a speed of 0.15 hectares per hour. the machine is easily controlled and causes little damage to the interplanted green manure. it can also be used for ploughing, harrowing, furrowing, shifting earth and other purposes.

the machine has already been put into trial use in twelve counties and municipalities in kwangtung, fukien, kiangsi, chekiang and yunnan provinces, and the commune members in all these places like it very much. many improvements have been made on the suggestion of the peasants, and the model is now ready to go into regular production.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Northwest China City Develops Light Industries

(NCNA-English Sian, Jan. 10, 1975)

the northwest china city of sian, which used to rely on other cities for the greater part of its consumer goods, is now able to meet most of its own needs.

some 8,000 varieties and designs of goods, including cotton prints, woollen fabrics, knitwear, enamelware, wrist watches, sewing machines, bicycles, television and transistor radio sets, detergents, stationery, pharmaceuticals and other sundries, are being turned out in this capital of shensi province.

"in pre-liberation days, the shops here were full of imported goods, with a very small amount of chinese-made goods from shanghai and tientsin and still less from local factories," a veteran shop-assistant at a large department store in the downtown area said in an interview with hsinhua. "the goods now on sale in our store are all made in china and there has been an increasing supply of local products. we are very happy about this."

before liberation, a cotton mill producing coarse white cloth, a dyeing shop capable of colouring cloth only in black or blue, a match factory and several handicrafts workshops were all that sian could claim as its light industries. the city now has more than 350 light industrial factories, over half of which were set up during the great proletarian cultural revolution in the past eight years. the output and variety of products have been on the increase all these years.

the people of sian have developed their light industries in the spirit of self-reliance and hard work. while larger factories were built with state funds, many smaller ones were started by existing enterprises or groups of housewives with their own resources.

drawing on the experience in the multiple use of material developed elsewhere, workers of the sian meat packing plant set up a new workshop to make medicines by improvised equipment to meet the needs of the expanding medical and health services. they used pigs' viscera and the plant's by-products as raw material and succeeded in making more than 30 biochemical medicines including vitamin and blood tonic. these are sold locally and supplied to other areas.

a new electric bulb factory with an annual capacity of six million bulbs was built and commissioned in 66 days as machine-building plants made the equipment and an older bulb factory trained the technical force under the unified leadership of the municipal industrial department. a host of small workshops have been set up by neighbourhood communities to produce hairpins, buttons, shoe-laces and other such articles of haberdashery. a group of housewives in the hsincheng district of the city are running a workshop making table tennis balls.

sian's light industry factories constantly solicit comments from consumers, especially workers and peasants, and improve the quality of their products and add new varieties and designs accordingly. the no. 1 dyeing and printing mill, on the basis of findings on their tours in the rural areas around yenan, worked out a cotton print design called "celebrating the good harvest". the design proved so popular with commune members that it went through six impressions with a total length of over 400,000 metres within a year.*

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying Meets Albanian Television Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1975)

ho ying, vice-foreign minister, met an albanian television group led by director ylli pepo here this evening and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

niko mitrushi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the albanian embassy in china, was present.

chang chen-tung, first deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, was present.

after the meeting, vice-minister ho ying gave a banquet in honour of the albanian comrades.

the albanian group arrived in china on october 12, 1974 for making a television documentary. members of the group visited peking, kwangchow, shanghai, nanking and shaoshan for shooting scenes and interviewing people. they will leave peking for home tomorrow.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Table Tennis Team Plays English Team

(NCNA-English London, Jan. 8, 1975)

the chinese table tennis team had matches with the english table tennis team in london and cleveland, northern england.

on the evening of january 7, the chinese team led by hsu sen-yuan played a friendly match with its english counterpart in london. among the 1,200 spectators were c.m. wyles, chairman of the english table tennis association and a.k. vint, hon. general secretary of the international table tennis federation. after the match, the english table tennis association held a reception for the players.

from january 2 to 6, the chinese team paid a visit to cleveland and played a friendly match with the english table tennis team. it was also invited to participate in the all-event contests at the cleveland festival of table tennis 1975. the chinese players were given a warm welcome. j. hudson, chairman of the county council of cleveland, gave a reception on january 3 in honour of the chinese team.

at noon january 8, chinese ambassador to britain sung chih-kuang gave a reception for the chinese team.

the chinese table tennis team arrived in london on january 1 at the invitation of the english table tennis association. it will attend the norwich union international table tennis championships 1975 in brighton from january 9 to 11.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Trade Organizations Hold Cocktail Party

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jan. 9, 1975)

three japanese friendly trade organizations, the japanese association for the promotion of international trade, the japan-china economic association and the japan-china fishery association, jointly held a cocktail party here today.

among the more than 800 people of various circles attending the party were: toshio komoto, japanese minister of international trade and industry, and hisao kuroda, chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) headquarters, as well as kogoro uemura, kitaro tokushima, yoshihiro inayama, kaheita okazaki, shigeo nagano, toshio doko, hosai hyuga, eiichi shukutani, kazutsura kawase and others.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu and the leading members of the tokyo association of chinese residents also attended.

on behalf of the host, aiichiro fujiyama, president of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade, spoke at the party. he said that a number of agreements have been signed on trade, aviation and navigation since the normalization of diplomatic relations between japan and china two

years ago. he hoped that a fishery agreement and a peace and friendship treaty would be signed by the two countries this year. he pledged to make sustained efforts for the strengthening of economic ties and the development of good neighbourly relations between the two countries.

the japanese international trade and industry minister and the chinese ambassador also spoke. both wished for still greater achievement to be made in the new year in developing the good neighbourly relations and economic and trade relations between the two countries.

Chinese Commodity Inspection and Testing Circles Study Group Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1975)

a 13-member friendship study group of chinese commodity inspection and testing circles led by chang ming, director of the commodity inspection and testing bureau of the people's republic of china, left here by air today for a friendly visit to japan.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned, including wang chih-ming and chang chien-ping.

present were tomiji sasaki, counsellor of the japanese embassy in peking, first secretary nobutoki inoue of the embassy and other japanese friends in peking.

Chinese Women's Delegation Arrives in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jan. 10, 1975)

a chinese women's delegation with pasang as leader and fu yu-fang and fang chiung as deputy leaders arrived here today at the invitation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and 29 japanese women's organizations. the delegation was warmly greeted at the airport by 300 japanese women and friends from all walks of life.

among those present were sumiko tanaka, chairman of the japan women's congress and member of the house of councillors; yasu kashiwabara, diet member of the

komei party; kie suito, permanent director of the central headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); kasyuku makino, speaker of the housewives league; as well as japanese friends from all walks of life including hisao kuroda, seimin miyazaki, masuko yamashitu, and yoko matsuoka.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu was also present.

a welcome meeting was held at the airport by the "committee to welcome the chinese women's delegation" composed of 29 japanese women's organizations. yoko matsuoka, chairman of the "anti-aggression and anti-discrimination council of asian women", and hisao kuroda, chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) headquarters, made welcome speeches. leader of the chinese delegation pasang spoke in reply.

Chinese Women's Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1975)

a 12-member chinese women's delegation left here by air today for a friendly visit to japan at the invitation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and the japanese committee for welcoming the chinese women's delegation.

leader of the delegation is pasang, vice-chairman of the tibet autonomous regional revolutionary committee and chairman of the region's women's federation. deputy leaders of the delegation are fu yu-fang, chairman of the peking municipal women's federation, and fang chiung, council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. members of the delegation are wang hsiao-hsien, sung li-ying, hsu shu-ying, chen ying, li hui-chih, an shu-chu, ni chin-lan, kang chiu-fen and liu ying-chun. they are representatives from industrial, agricultural, scientific, medical, cultural and educational, literary and art circles and activists in women's work.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of organizations concerned, including lin li-yun, sun ping-hua and wang hsiao-yun.

hirohisa masahata, first secretary of the japanese embassy here, was also present.

CHINA AND MALTA

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets with Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff and Other Distinguished Maltese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1975)

chairman mao tsetung today met with dominic mintoff, prime minister of the republic of malta, and members of his party.

at the meeting, chairman mao had cordial handshakes with prime minister dominic mintoff and the other distinguished maltese guests and extended welcome to them on their visit to china. members of prime minister dominic mintoff's party present at the meeting were freddie micallef, minister of agriculture and fisheries; edgar mizzi, attorney general; joe camilleri, secretary to the cabinet; maurice abela, secretary of the ministry of commonwealth and foreign affairs, and albert mizzi, chairman of sea malta and air malta.

chairman mao had a cordial and friendly conversation with prime minister dominic mintoff, minister freddie micallef and cabinet secretary joe camilleri.

present at the meeting and conversation were chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung and deputy department directors of the foreign ministry tang wen-sheng and chang han-chih.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1975)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and dominic mintoff, prime minister of the republic of malta, continued talks here this evening.

Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1975)

prime minister dominic mintoff of the republic of malta and the other distinguished maltese guests in his company left peking by special plane this morning for the democratic people's republic of korea, at the end of their successful friendly visit to china.

the honoured maltese guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by chinese leaders li hsien-nien, hua kuo-feng and ngapo ngawang jigme, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng, vice-minister of communications ma yao-chi, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china yen chih-hsiang and chinese ambassador to malta liu pu, as well as several thousand people in the chinese capital.

a ceremonious send-off function was held at the airport which flew the national flags of china and malta. after the band played the national anthems of the two countries, prime minister dominic mintoff, accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien, reviewed an honour guard made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. as the maltese prime minister walked round to say goodbye to the well-wishing crowd, people danced and shouted slogans to acclaim the new developments in the friendly relations and cooperation between china and malta and in the friendship between the two peoples and to wish the government and people of malta new victories in their struggle to defend national independence and combat hegemonism.

on hand were li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, and diplomatic envoys of other countries to china.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican President Receives Chinese Vice-Minister

(MCNA-English Mexico City, Jan. 9, 1975)

mexican president luis echeverria received at his official residence today chinese vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries tang ke and his party now visiting mexico, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

tang ke conveyed to president echeverria the cordial regards of chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman of the people's republic of china tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai. president echeverria also expressed cordial and friendly regards to chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai.

chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang was present on the occasion.

Chinese Vice Minister Ends Friendship Visit to Mexico

(MCNA-English Mexico City, Jan. 9, 1975)

chinese vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries tang ke left here for trinidad and tobago today after a friendship visit to mexico.

tang ke and his party were received by president echeverria and were given warm hospitality by the mexican government during their over 20 days of stay in mexico. they met separately with mexican secretary of national patrimony francisco javier alejo, under-secretaries of national patrimony fernando rafful and jorge leipen garay, under-secretary of foreign affairs ruben gonzales sosa, director general of the petroleum company of mexico (pemex) antonio dovali jaime, director general of the institute of petroleum of mexico bruno mascanzoni and other officials. they had friendly conversations on an extensive range of subjects.

the chinese guests visited oilfields in southern and central mexico, oil refineries, petrochemical factories, an exhibition and a museum. they saw the mexican people's achievements in oil and other industries in recent years.

chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang held a reception yesterday for tang ke's visit to mexico.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

President Nyerere Receives Chinese Medical Team

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jan. 8, 1975)

president julius nyerere of tanzania recently received, at his native village butiama in the mara region, the chinese medical team working in the musoma hospital of this region. he had a cordial and friendly conversation with the members of the team.

chinese ambassador li yao-wen was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai Visiting Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1975)

the thai visiting delegation led by chatichai choonhavan, deputy minister of foreign affairs, left peking by air this morning for home via kwangchow.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and chen mu, deputy general manager of the china national chemicals import and export corporation.

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* NATIONAL *
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MECHANIZATION OF AGRICULTURE

The Fundamental Way Out for Agriculture Lies in Mechanization

by

the CCP Committee of the Liuchi Commune of Hsinchou hsien, Hopei

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 7, 1975)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's directive concerning the implementation of mechanized farming, our Liuchih commune had relied on its own efforts to build farm machines on the foundation of bringing about agricultural collectivism since 1956, and by 1965, we had basically realized mechanization and semi-mechanization in the aspects of land tilling, drainage and irrigation, shelling, processing and transportation. After the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work and the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants have further raised their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, accelerated the pace of agricultural mechanization and basically achieved mechanization in sowing, transplanting, plant protection, harvesting, land levelling, etc.

In our Liuchi, before liberation, the land was uneven and we were afraid of both drought and waterlogging. No harvests could be reaped in nine years out of ten. Even in the year with timely wind and rain, only 20 or 30 catties of ginned cotton or a hundred catties of grain could be reaped from each mow of land. At present, the ten thousand mow of farmland in the whole commune are joined together with the irrigation ditches forming a network. Thus water can be drained away in times of flood and irrigation can be carried out in times of drought. The per-mow output of

grain and cotton has surpassed the "Program" for twelve years in succession. In 1974, the average per-mow grain yield reached 1,600 catties with total output standing at more than 7,300,000 catties; the average per-mow output of cotton was 195 catties with the total output standing at 1,550,000 catties, which showed an increase of over 50 percent compared with 1970. There is all-round development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fisheries and the collective economy has grown firmer and stronger with each passing day. At present the public has accumulated more than four million yuan, averaging over 1,700 yuan per household. People have fully developed their socialist ideology and greatly transformed their spiritual outlook. The practice of nineteen years has fully proved the great truth that "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization.

Constantly Solve the Question of Orientation and Road

The development of agricultural production in our commune has followed a course beset with twists and turns. The per-mow output of ginned cotton in the past had reached 192 catties but in the past few years, it registered a decline and did not rise until last year. Why was it that the output failed to increase when more machines were available? We did not have a unified understanding on this question in the beginning. Some thought that it was a question of climate and there were more natural disasters. Some were of the opinion that the masses did not show high enthusiasm or sufficient vigor. What were after all the basic causes?

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, the commune Party committee seriously studied the Party's basic line, went into the midst of the masses to carry out investigations and studies, grasped the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the countryside and started revolutionary mass criticism in conjunction with reality. Once the masses were mobilized, many questions were exposed, thus enabling us to see that the output had not gone up mainly because there was a problem in orientation and the road. For example, some people spread the view that "as there are so many people but so little land, where can we look for income?" They practiced speculation and manipulation under the signboard of increasing the income for the collective, thus causing an outflow of manpower. The struggle between the two roads was also reflected in whether or not to adhere to the orientation of using farm machines in agriculture. Some people said, "By merely grazing in the fields, the 'iron cattle' cannot be properly raised." Farm machines should not direct their efforts toward increasing agricultural production but should be used for transportation to earn cash. In 1970, although the total horsepower of agricultural machines in the whole commune was more than double that of 1965, there was not any new development in mechanical operations.

The reality of class struggle makes us deeply realize that the change in the system of ownership and the increase in the number of agricultural machines are not tantamount to the solution of the question of

orientation and road. The struggle between the two roads has again been reflected in the questions of "whither the tractors" and "where the manpower saved should be used." This kind of struggle determines not only the orientation and pace of the development of agricultural mechanization but also the orientation and pace of agricultural development. Consequently, after the basic implementation of agricultural mechanization, the Party's basic line must still be upheld. If this question is not solved, more machines cannot necessarily give impetus to the development of socialist agriculture.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, we mobilized the masses to thoroughly criticize the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, expose their criminal plot in advocating the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and "the theory that only productive forces count" and clearly draw a dividing line between socialism and capitalism. For a time there was an outflow of manpower from the No. 5 brigade, side occupations were carried out alone and the machines available were not used in agriculture, thus causing a standstill in production. Ch'eng Chi-chieh, secretary to the Party committee of the commune, went there to stay at a selected spot. He grasped problems for several years in succession, and persevered in conducting education in the Party's basic line and criticizing capitalist tendencies, thus stabilizing the socialist orientation. Some people said, "With so many people but so little land, how can production be carried out?" The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants said, "with mechanization, one mow can be used as two." The commune members reformed the farming system, expanded the multiple cropping acreage, mechanized all operations in cultivation, drainage and irrigation, harvesting, shelling and transportation, released manpower for strengthening intensive culture, marched forward deep into agricultural production, and reaped better harvests in successive years.

In the course of solving the question of orientation and road, we first grasped it within the Party. The commune Party committee conducted a number of open-door rectifications, and mobilized the cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants to criticize the shortcomings in our work and sum up experiences and lessons. They said, "If the cadres do not give the words, the commune members dare not move." "At the lower levels, there are people engaged in speculation and manipulation and this shows that the leadership has not properly grasped the basic line." The criticism from the masses enabled us to see that the key to our failure in opportunely solving the capitalist tendency lay in our commune Party committee loosening its grip on class struggle. Some comrades erroneously thought that after agricultural collectivism and mechanization, the question of orientation had been solved and hereafter attention should be paid to grasping production. Through open-door rectification and especially the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius,we have raised the people's awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. By taking the Party's basic line as the key link and tightly grasping class struggle, we have correctly oriented the road forward, and the problem of not using farming machines for agriculture has also been solved.

Constantly Overcome the Ideology of Small-Peasant Economy

The ideology of small-peasant economy is a serious obstacle to the building of modernized socialist agriculture. In recent years, we have also followed a tortuous road in teaching the peasants to overcome the ideology of small-peasant economy.

The development of agricultural mechanization called for further changing the conditions for production. Due to our low consciousness in continuing the revolution, the ideology of small-peasant economy was manifested in a new form, mainly through thinking of the present, taking urgent steps for the current year, lacking high hopes and great ambition for changing heaven and earth, and effecting minor alterations and repairs, thus making it impossible for agricultural machines to fully play their role.

In the aspect of changing natural conditions at that time, we mainly faced three problems: One was that the level of the underground water was high thus causing the roots of cotton seedlings to rot easily. This demanded the digging of ditches to drain away the water. But fearing that the digging of ditches would take up farmland, we could not make a decision. The second was that the layer of soil was thin and soil improvement on a large scale was called for. However, since two crops had to be interplanted, we invariably were afraid that the output of that year would be affected. The third was that the land was not planted to cotton in continuous rows, and as the paths were too narrow and the ditches were not straight, the role of agricultural machines could not be brought into full play.

In the course of learning from Tachai, in contrast with the Tachai spirit of making uninterrupted revoltuion, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants demanded us to lead them in practicing socialism like the cadres at Tachai. This made us deeply realize that the building of socialist modernized large-scale agriculture, had to be liberated from the shackles of the ideology of small-peasant economy.

On the foundation of raising our understanding, we fully mobilized and relied on the masses, and after fighting for two winters and springs, we dug two channels with a total length of 18 li from the north to the south in the commune, which could drain away both surface and underground water. Although they took up over 200 mow of farmland, "the loss of one line preserved the whole area." The level of underground water dropped and the unit-area yield showed a marked increase. We also improved the soil by turning up the sandy soil on a large scale in brigade with a thin soil layer, thus enabling large parcels of "leg-dragging land" and "burden land" to rapidly raise their output.

In the past four years, we levelled in all over 1,200 mow of farmland and regulated over 3,000 mow of cotton growing land. At present, in the 73 production brigades of the whole commune, the fields are levelled

and connected and the roads lead everywhere, thus creating conditions for expanding mechanized operation.

Correctly Handle the Relations Between Agriculture, Industry and Side Occupations

What arrangements should be made for the great amount of manpower released after the development of agricultural mechanization? How should the relations between agriculture, industry and side occupations be correctly handled? We have passed through a process of repeated practice and knowledge.

Before the great cultural revolution, there were over 4,400 manpower units in the whole commune. The number has now increased to over 5,700. With the number of agricultural machines increased year after year, a great amount of manpower can be saved each year but the area of land remains the same. What is to be done under this situation? On the one hand, we march forward deep into production, carry out scientific farming and intensive culture and strive to raise the unit-area yield; on the other hand, we march forward on a broad front in production, develop the operation of industries and side occupations by the commune and gradually set up thirteen enterprises including machine stations, ranges, farm tool plants, pesticide plants and brick and tile plants, thus accumulating capital for developing agricultural production.

Due to our lack of a clear understanding of the relationships between agriculture, industry and side occupations, we have also traversed a tortuous path in the process of development. When agricultural production did not go up fast enough in the past, we unanalytically looked upon the bona fide industries and side occupations as capitalist tendencies. We at one time suspended the operation of six kinds of enterprises including the livestock farms, sent them to the lower levels and regarded this as an important measure for strengthening agricultural production. Owing to the sizeable cut of industries and side occupations, income was reduced, thus causing difficulties in raising funds for agricultural production. Since the manpower sent to the lower levels could not be absorbed by the various production brigades, it was sent elsewhere to take up side occupations. While the industries and side occupations in the big collectives were reduced, those in the small collectives or carried out individually were increased. As a result, agriculture was not strengthened, but was on the contrary weakened, thus helping the growth of capitalist tendencies to a certain extent.

Should enterprises be run by the communes? How could the relations between agriculture, industry and side occupations be correctly handled? After studying again and again Chairman Mao's relevant directives and summing up experiences and lessons, we understand that industries and side occupations have still to be run. As for how to correctly handle the relations between agriculture, industry and side occupations, concrete analysis is called for. When conditions are not available, it is wrong to weaken the operation of industries and side occupations by agriculture. When conditions are available, it is also wrong not to develop industries

and side occupations. On the foundation of unified understanding, we have rapidly rehabilitated industrial and sideline production. In order to give better support to agriculture, we have adopted the method of taking up industrial work in the slack farm seasons and taking up agricultural work in the busy farm seasons in some enterprises. All say joyously, "The commune-run factories take up both agricultural and industrial work. The enterprises flourish and agriculture is improved."

Several Questions

We understand from practice that more machines do not mean mechanization. In order to have real "mechanization," a lot of work still has to be done. We have grasped these few questions:

The first one is to get going ourselves to fit together machines and tools according to local conditions. In the past, we only paid attention to the development of the principal machines but neglected to fit together complete sets of equipment. Hence, "although there is a considerable number of machines, the degree of mechanization is not high." Later, we got going ourselves to fit together complete sets of equipment, and in the past four years, we have carried forward the spirit of the "pauper" and adopted indigenous methods to successively transform and build by imitation or on our own 108 units of agricultural machines and tools of different types and there has been a big increase in the items of operation performed by tractors.

The second one is the development of the superiority of the people's commune to help the production brigades solve the question of funds for mechanization. In the past few years, there have been more items in mechanized operation but some production brigades are unwilling to use machines. Their chief fear is that any increase in investment would lead to a reduction in income. We thus subsidize the production brigades with the great strength of the economy of the commune.

The third one is the combination of scientific research in agricultural machines with scientific research for agriculture so as to make the reform of machines and tools conform to the needs of crops and also to adapt the planting of crops to mechanized operation.

We are determined to follow Chairman Mao's teachings, uphold the Party's basic line, thoroughly carry out the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and raise agricultural mechanization to a new level.

* * *

STUDY OF HISTORY

Study Theory, History and the Present Situation

- some insights obtained from the study of "The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War"

by

Chung Hou (钟厚), Teng An (登安) and Hsi Yung (希永)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 4, 1975)

More than thirty years ago, in his brilliant work "The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War," our great leader Chairman Mao called upon the comrades of the whole Party to "study the theory of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, study our national history and study current movements and trends." Chairman Mao emphatically pointed out, "No political party can possibly lead a great revolutionary movement to victory unless it possesses revolutionary theory and a knowledge of history and has a profound grasp of the practical movement." This great directive of Chairman Mao's is of tremendous realistic significance to our doing a good job in study and criticism and developing the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a widespread, deep-going and sustained way.

The historical experience of the international communist movement shows that in order to lead the revolution to victory, a proletarian political party has to take Marxism-Leninism as its guiding thought, combine the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice in its own country, and chart and implement a correct line suited to the conditions in its own country. In the protracted struggle for leading the revolution of the Chinese people, through the study of theory, history and the present situation, Chairman Mao has "closely linked up the theory of Marxism-Leninism with the practice of the Chinese revolution," charted a correct Marxist-Leninist line for our Party and guided the revolution in China to score one great victory after the other. Today, through complying with Chairman Mao's teachings and seriously studying theory, history and the present situation, we can profoundly understand and correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, insist on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent capitalist restoration.

Lenin pointed out, "Without revolutionary theories, there would not be any revolutionary movement." It is precisely under the guidance of the Marxist revolutionary theories and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line that great victories have been scored in the socialist revolution and construction in our country. The Marxist revolutionary theory is the light guiding the proletarian revolution forward and the telescope and microscope in the political field. To study and master the revolutionary theory in a widespread and deep-going manner is a basic guarantee

for successfully carrying out the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. The victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius is a victory for Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. At present, an excellent situation unseen before has emerged in our great mother country. The development of the situation and the deepening of the struggle urgently require us to further raise our theoretical knowledge of Marxism. Therefore, "the spreading and deepening of the study of Marxism-Leninism present a big problem demanding an early solution which is possible only through concentrated effort."

The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is a political and ideological struggle in the sphere of the superstructure through which Marxism triumphs over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. The continued and thorough study of Marxist theories and in particular the study of the basic Marxist theories concerning class struggle, the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat holds the key to winning victory in this struggle. Only by persevering in reading and studying seriously, striving to grasp the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method and effectively grasping well the building of the ranks of Marxist theorists can we thoroughly criticize Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and use Marxism to occupy the various spheres of the entire superstructure.

Since the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers have obtained tremendous results in taking Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as weapon and energetically throwing themselves into the struggle in various spheres. We must, in accordance with the development of the movement and in conjunction with the reality of the struggle, seriously study well the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao stipulated by the Party Central Committee and the series of instructions made by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. We must tightly grasp the Party's basic line as the key link. Focalized, our struggle against Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao is a struggle bearing on whether the Party's basic line should be upheld or altered. Through reading and studying seriously, we must understand more profoundly the importance of upholding the Party's basic line and standing resolutely for the opposition to and prevention of revisionism and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, we must grasp the question of the line, grasp the reactionary essence of their practice of restoration and regression, thoroughly criticize them politically and theoretically and further use the Marxist world outlook to criticize their reactionary idealist and metaphysical world outlook.

Chairman Mao points out, "The study of our historical heritage and use of the Marxist method to sum it up critically" "are important for guiding the great movement of today." The history of class struggle of the Chinese nation covers several thousand years. In the criticism of

Lin Piao and Confucius, a serious study of the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and class struggle as a whole is of tremendous significance toward the thorough criticism of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and deepening the understanding of the law of class struggle in the historical period of socialism. Our study of history is not for obtaining some historical knowledge but for summing up and assimilating the historical experiences of class struggle and the two-line struggle and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in China.

For example, the study of the replacement of the slavery system by the feudal system and the historical facts of the repeated tests of strength carried out between the newly emerging landlord class and the reactionary slave-owner class over several centuries can help us understand the protracted and complicated nature of the struggle between restoration and counter-restoration under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The study of the historical facts of "the contention between Ch'u and Han" can deepen our understanding toward "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." The key to Liu Pang's ability of growing from the weak to the strong and triumphing over the "Overlord of Western Ch'u" Hsiang Yü lay in his adherence to a Legalist line which advocated unity and opposed disunity and which advocated progress and opposed regression. Hsiang Yü suffered a crushing defeat and came to the end of having to "bid farewell to his concubine" and commit suicide at River Wu precisely because he had implemented a reactionary line that worshipped Confucianism and opposed Legalism and advocated restoration and regression. Through studying the historical facts of the downfall of Chao Kao in less than three years after his usurpation of power toward the end of the Ch'in Dynasty, we realize that despite their temporary success, the reactionaries are bound to be short-lived. The general trend of historical development marked by the triumph of the new forces over the decadent forces also cannot be changed by anyone. In his vain attempt to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, the bourgeois conspirator and careerist Lin Piao could only come to the ignominious end of dying a tragic death and courting his own destruction.

The study of history is for occupying the battlefield of history by Marxism. Chairman Mao points out, "Our national history goes back several thousand years and has its own characteristics and innumerable treasures." In the several thousand years before the proletariat seized political power, our national history had been distorted and reversed by the reactionary ruling classes. Today, under the guidance of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, we of the proletariat and the working people have really become the masters of history. Since the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers have mounted the stage of historical research with the deportment of the masters. They comment on and discuss the merits and demerits in a thousand years and have once again reversed the history that had been stood on its head. We must study history for the sake of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and strive to dig into our treasure house of history and make the past serve the present.

Chairman Mao says, "What are the characteristics of the present movement? What are its laws? How is it to be directed? These are all practical questions." "The movement is developing, new things have yet to emerge, and they are emerging in an endless stream. To study this movement in its entirety and in its development is a great task claiming our constant attention." To study the present situation what is most fundamental is to use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to study the actual conditions of class struggle and the two-line struggle, constantly analyze the various phenomena of class struggle and the two-line struggle, grasp the characteristics and laws of class struggle and two-line struggle in the period of socialism and guide the actual class struggle and two-line struggle. The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius has further aroused the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of the people in the various spheres of the superstructure and on the various fronts of socialist construction. The socialist cause is triumphantly forging ahead everywhere and the situation is developing at a fast rate. How to stand at the head of the mass movement, uphold the Party's basic line and continue to carry out well the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius? How to grasp the key points in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius? How to conduct study and make criticism properly? How to closely link study and criticism with reality? All these are questions which we should study seriously and carefully. Only through paying attention to summing up all aspect of new experiences and solving new problems which have emerged can we constantly guide forward the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

To study the conditions of the actual class struggle and two-line struggle, it is also necessary to pay attention to various problems emerging in the international class struggle, seriously analyze the world situation and in particular the questions of the contention between the US and Soviet superpowers and the present economic crisis in the capitalist world, clearly discern the decadent nature of "flowers fall off, do what one may" of imperialism and social-imperialism, see that the chaotic international situation is developing in a direction favorable to the people of the various countries and raise our theoretical level of Marxism and consciousness in implementing the Party's basic line and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in diplomacy.

An important method in the study of the present situation is to seriously sum up experiences. Like the previous political movements, the present movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius has its own characteristics and laws. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers have accumulated through actual struggle plenty of precious experience. We must carry forward the excellent practice of going into the midst of reality to conduct investigations and studies consistently advocated by Chairman Mao, adopt the work method of grasping the models, grasping the key points and first grasping one-third of the work of the area, and study, sum up and popularize these experiences in the practice of struggle. At present, we must especially pay attention to summing up the experience in seriously reading and studying and continuously criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius and the experience in setting up and

consolidating the mass ranks of Marxist theorists, etc. Through summing up experience, we can further grasp the situation and trend of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and constantly deepen the movement.

More than thirty years have now elapsed since Chairman Mao issued the great call for studying theory, history and the present situation. In the protracted revolutionary struggle and in particular after the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, Chairman Mao's directive has gradually become the conscious action of the broad masses of Party members and revolutionary people. However, the burden is heavy and the way is long for the revolution, and there is no end to learning. Although there is an atmosphere of keenness to study theory, history and the present situation in many units, we can never be complacent in the least. Chairman Mao teaches us, "Complacency is the enemy of study. We cannot really learn anything until we rid ourselves of complacency." We must read and study seriously, raise our theoretical level of Marxism, continue to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and carry the great struggle for opposing and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

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Study History With the Class Viewpoint

by

Hou Cheng (侯正)
of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 4, 1975)

In "Deutsch Ideology," Marx and Engels pointed out that "all struggles within a country" are "genuine struggles among different classes." Engels also pointed out, "All struggles in history, no matter whether they are carried out in the political, religious or philosophical sphere or in any other ideological sphere, are in fact manifestations of the struggles of various classes in society made evident to a greater or lesser extent." A serious study of this work is of tremendous realistic significance toward our using the class viewpoint to study the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and class struggle as a whole.

The struggle between Confucianism and Legalism is a reflection of class struggle. In the historical period of the replacement of the slavery system by the feudal system, the newly emerging landlord class represented by the Legalists was progressive, while the slave-owner class on the decline represented by the Confucianists was reactionary. In feudal society, the Legalists were progressive because they represented the political forces in the landlord class that advocated reform and progress while the Confucianists were reactionary because they represented the political forces in the landlord class that advocated conservatism and regression. In Chinese history, through opposing Confucianism, Legalism had conformed to the trend of historical development and played an active role in historical development. However, the Legalists also had their class and historical limitations. For example, in feudal society, the Legalists, as the landlord class, invariably exploited and suppressed the peasants. Especially at the critical juncture when feudal rule was faced with destruction under the severe attack of peasants' struggles, the Legalists, out of their class nature as the landlord class, inevitably joined the ranks that suppressed the peasants' uprisings. This class antagonism between them and the peasant class made it impossible for their political reforms to arouse or directly rely on the broad masses of peasants. Consequently, their Legalist line also could not be thoroughly implemented.

Marx and Engels pointed out, "The motive force of history, religion, philosophy and all the other theories is revolution and not criticism." Only through using the class viewpoint to study history can we clearly see that the peasant uprisings and the peasant wars were the real motive forces in the development of the feudal society in China. Each peasant uprising or peasant war in history not only struck blows to the feudal rule at that time and gave impetus to the development of productive forces in society, but also gave impetus to the struggle between

Confucianism and Legalism. It was precisely on the foundation of peasant uprisings and peasant wars that the Legalist line was implemented to varying degrees.

For example, in the last part of Eastern Han, the big landlords and bullies dominated the affairs of state. Society and politics were corrupt to the extreme and all kinds of contradictions were intensified. In face of the imbecility of the ruling class, Ts'ao Ts'ao vigorously attempted to introduce political reforms. When he was a government official at Tsinan, he "removed the disabled and filth and held fair elections." He pulled down the ancestral halls and temples and struck blows to the influence of the powerful landlords. However, he offended the highly-placed and influential officials by taking this course of action and had to resign from office and stay at home. Soon after this, the major peasant uprising of the Yellow Turban Army broke out and engulfed the whole country, thus fundamentally rocking the reactionary rule of the Eastern Han Dynasty. It was precisely on the foundation of the heavy blows dealt by the Yellow Turban peasant uprising to the rule of the powerful and influential landlords that Ts'ao Ts'ao pushed through the Legalist line and unified northern China.

The concept of class and class struggle is the basic concept of historical materialism. Only through using this basic Marxist concept to study history is it possible to correctly evaluate the role of the Legalists, sum up the historical experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and class struggle as a whole, better serve the actual class struggle and carry the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius through to the end.

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OIL PIPELINE

Story of China's First Long Petroleum Pipeline

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1975)

the story of how china's first large-bore, long distance oil pipeline was built, linking taching oilfield with the port of chinhuangtao, is now being told in all its heroism. it stands as a monument to the revolutionary enthusiasm shown by the builders in surmounting a host of complicated difficulties in carrying the line across frozen earth, marshes, rapids and other awkward terrain.

this 1,152-kilometre pipeline starts in heilungkiang province, pushes southward through kirin and liaoning and terminates on the coast of hopei. it crosses rivers at 260 places, railways at 40 places and highways at over 200 places.

the project was carried out in two stages. it was launched in the winter of 1970 and finished in september 1973. in fact, the two stages added up to just a little more than two years. a parallel line terminating at tiehling in liaoning province, was laid between september 1973 and last autumn.

the response to the decision to construct the line, issued by the central authorities in 1970, was immediate and lively; workers, young commune militiamen and people's liberation army fighters converged on the construction sites from all parts of the four provinces. deployed according to plan all along the projected line, the builders set to work excavating the pipe trench simultaneously, in different shifts, round the clock. they recalled that not so many years ago, back in the sixties, the workers of taching scorned all obstacles and successfully built the mammoth up-to-date oilfield on the vast grassland at top speed and with good quality, so putting the country on its feet in the matter of oil supply. now, in the seventies, they said, "we must show what can be done -- at top speed and with good quality -- to deliver the taching oil quickly by pipeline to other parts of the country."

one section of the pipe trench had to cut across eight ridges and seven gullies of hard rock in the northwestern part of chinhsien county in liaoning province. the job was entrusted to a group of p.l.a. men who finished the job, originally estimated to take 16 days, in seven days of straight almost non-stop work.

two other difficult stretches had to negotiate two marshes, each over an area of dozens of square kilometres on either side of the nun river. the marshy lands looked like grassland, but were full of treacherous quagmires where people could be sucked into the slush instantly at a single false step. therefore the work here was postponed to the dead of winter when the earth was frozen. the militiamen who arrived at the construction sites in the winter first broke the frozen layer of earth and then scooped out the slushy mud, using buckets and anything else to hand, even wash basins, and moved it away in straw sacks. though covered in ice all over their sleeves and trousers, the militiamen kept up the work with great tenacity until over 20 kilometres of trenches were completed.

in average, it took the builders on each section scarcely a fortnight to finish excavation work on the land surface.

still more difficult tasks were involved where the builders had to lay the pipeline under river beds and under railwaylines and highways. one of the hard nuts to crack was the stretch across the 400 metres wide and 11 metres deep nun river. the first method tried out was to use high-pressure jets of water and air to gouge out a ditch across the river bed and then lower steel pipes into it. but this proved impracticable because the river bed was covered with a metre thick sedimentation of clam shells which defied the impact of the compressed water or air jets. then under-water explosion was introduced but also to no avail because the packages of explosive charges, though weighing dozens of kilogrammes each, tended to be shifted by the swift river currents and the ditch thus cut was neither neat in shape nor deep enough. the builders finally ironed out this obstacle by using bucket dredges in a non-stop spell of work lasting 43 days and nights.

a total of 200,000 tons of large calibre steel pipes were needed for the thousand kilometre long pipeline. workers in luta, anshan, liaoyang, szuping and other cities launched a construction drive to supply what was needed. they threw up six new steel tubing mills in three months, and all available means of transport, from lorries and tractors to horse and ox carts, barrows and sleighs, were employed to rush steel pipes to the construction sites.

the builders of the pipeline emulated the oil workers of taching in both their soaring revolutionary enthusiasm and their strictly scientific approach. though working in severe cold, the welders made sure that not a single leak was left in the numerous joints along the line. builders of the pumping stations

carefully checked every one of the over 200,000 parts for each station, and saw to it that all the parts were fitted up to standard.

the fine quality of the construction work as a whole has been fully borne out by the smooth operation of the oil pipeline over the past year and more.

SURVEY OF CHINGHAI-TIBET PLATEAU

Chinese Scientists Carry Forward Comprehensive Survey on Chinghai-Tibet Plateau

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1975)

continuing their large-scale comprehensive survey on the chinghai-tibet plateau in 1974, chinese scientists collected valuable data and achieved new results to meet the needs in local industrial and agricultural development.

the chinghai-tibet plateau, known as the "roof of the world", is unique in natural conditions and abounds in resources, posing a wide range of questions for scientific research. an exploration team of scientific workers from other parts of china came to the plateau in 1973 for a comprehensive survey, and more joined the effort in 1974. coming from institutes under the chinese academy of sciences, provincial scientific institutions, colleges and the departments concerned in tibet, the participants specialize in more than 30 fields including geology, geomorphology, geothermics, glaciology, geography, zoology, botany, soil, agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, grazing grounds, water conservancy and altitude physiology. they made a survey in the eastern part of shigatse, the loka area and the city of lhasa and made supplementary survey in the vicinity of mount jolmo lungma.

the general altitude of the chinghai-tibet plateau is 4,000 metres above sea level. the air is rarefied and traffic facilities poor. this brings many difficulties to the scientific workers. crossing the snow-clad himalayas and dense forests overgrown with briers and brambles, they trudged through the meto area for several months. sometimes they felt as if they had experienced four seasons in two or three days. they were often menaced by snakes, poisonous insects and landslides. battling in

unity against all difficulties, they collected for the first time in this area fairly systematic data on the hydrological characteristics, geological structure, the geomorphology of river valleys, forest resources, natural geography, soil, vegetation and wild life and discovered many new species of animals and plants.

glacier surveyors pitched tents and put up stoves on high-altitude glaciers deficient in oxygen. they observed and kept records of the melting and shifting of glaciers and explored the laws of their formation, development and movement on the chinghai-tibet plateau. thus they accumulated scientific data for the fight against avalanches and similar disasters and the utilization of melted snow and ice, enriching china's glaciological studies.

those engaged in the study of geothermic resources had to battle against high temperature. the chinghai-tibet plateau abounds in hot springs, many of them at a temperature of 80 to 90 degrees centigrade which is above the local boiling point. some of them are so hot that they emit jets of steam. travelling from one hot spring to another, the surveyors measured and analyzed the temperature, quality and flow of the ground water and collected specimens to provide data for the exploitation and utilization of the geothermal resources in the tibet region.

two women on the survey team stuck to their job throughout and joined the men in scaling mountains and penetrating forests to investigate woodland resources.

while collecting basic scientific information and exploring theoretical questions pertaining to the highland study, the scientists took up special subjects in close relation to local industrial and agricultural development so as to contribute to the building of a socialist new tibet.

investigators in geology, geomorphology and the quaternary period spent much effort on the survey of mineral resources. they found clues to the exploration of mineral deposits and also accumulated material for further studies in the development of highland geology and minerogenic laws.

to meet current local needs, the forestry group concentrated on timber resources in the forest zones along the nyang river where exploitation was being undertaken. while throwing light on the timber resources there, the findings have laid a foundation for probing into the laws governing the growth and distribution of forests and for defining the general orientation of exploitation in the entire area under survey.

location of areas suitable for growing winter wheat and ways to increase its yield, causes of the degeneration of domestic animals and measures for controlling it, and ways to extend the sources of irrigation in the nyangchu river valley and the loka area were some of the important subjects taken up by the agriculture, animal husbandry and water conservancy groups in the service of production and construction in the tibet autonomous region.

the investigators also discovered many species of chingko barley and wild barley and wheat, most of which had not been recorded in systematic botany. while providing a wealth of first-hand data for the culture of barley and wheat seeds, these discoveries are important for the study of the origin of these crops. investigators in the classification of plants located many valuable herbs. a number of precious medicinal herbs, which tibet had been short of, were found to grow in abundance in the meto area.

the survey team received warm help and support from people of various nationalities. many workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen and commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army took a direct part in the investigations.

IRRIGATION

North China Counties Build Irrigation Canal Over Hilly Land

(NCNA-English - Shihchiachuang, Jan. 11, 1975)

by dint of four years of hard work, peasants of people's communes in three north china counties have combined to open a 100-kilometre-long canal over complicated terrain to bring water to large tracts of contour terraced fields.

the yinkang canal, built by huolu, pingshan and yuanshih counties in hopei province, snakes over 20 hilltops, across 50-odd gullies and rivers and through seven tunnels and 21 aqueducts. last year it irrigated more than 13,000 hectares of land. huolu county harvested an average of six tons of grain per hectare last year as against 3.22 tons in 1969, the year before the project began. when all of its auxiliary works are completed, the canal is expected to irrigate 29,300 hectares of land in the three counties.

the three counties at the eastern foot of the taihang mountains used to suffer from droughts because of a severe shortage of water resources. a greater half of their farmland is on hills. as part of the project to harness the haiho river, a big reservoir was built with state investment on a tributary of the haiho river in pingshan county. people in neighbouring huolu county considered building a canal to lead in water from the reservoir. work on it never started because of the difficulties involved.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, leaders of the county party committee made up their minds to change nature by working hard together with the masses. they got the whole county to discuss this matter. the people were unanimous of the view: "piecemeal work and minor changes won't do in changing nature. we must reshape the mountains and rivers and build a big irrigation canal to begin with". the people of pingshan and yuanshih counties were also willing to cooperate.

in the spring of 1970, tens of thousands of commune members turned out and started the project. leading members at all levels in the three counties also went to the worksite.

the canal was to go across a river. two inverted siphons were planned to be built under the riverbed, presumably consuming more than 400 tons of high-grade rolled steel and large quantities of cement, which must be supplied by the state. when the plan was put before the masses for discussion, commune members said: "we should not ask the state for these materials. our hilly area abounds in rocks. we can build a stone aqueduct over the river." the county party committee adopted this proposal.

the aqueduct, 1,170 metres long, six metres wide and 26.5 metres high, was designed to allow a flow of nine cubic metres per second. building the aqueduct needed well over 100,000 cubic metres of stone and large quantities of other materials. displaying the spirit of self-reliance, the commune members produced explosives, cement and lime by themselves and quarried enough stones as required.

digging the foundation of the aqueduct's supports in winter was a very tough job. often the peasant builders had to work in ice-cold water. when they dug eight metres deep, the walls of the foundation threatened to collapse because the undercurrent was very swift. leading members of the county party committee called a meeting on the spot and asked the masses to devise effective ways to overcome the difficulty. the peasants finally erected the supports. without hoists, they made use of pulleys and winches to lift

building materials on to the top of the 10-metre-high supports. it took only one minute to hoist a big stone weighing as much as 350 kilogrammes. in this way, they completed the aqueduct in a little over a year.

the complicated geological structure in the locality made tunnelling extremely difficult. defying fatigue and hardship, the builders drove seven tunnels totalling six kilometres long. some of the tunnels were lined with a wall of stones.

with the completion of the trunk canal, the peasant builders of the three counties are now proceeding with the work on the branch canals and ditches so as to link the canal with the existing ponds and reservoirs to form an irrigation-and-drainage network.

NEW DOCTOR-PATIENT RELATIONSHIP

New Doctor-Patient Relationship in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1975)

the new relationship between chinese doctors and patients is shown in the home treatment offered by the neurology department of the peking friendship hospital for convalescent or incapacitated patients.

a shop assistant in his fifties who was paralyzed after a cerebral hemorrhage in november 1973 receives treatment once a week, twice when necessary, at home since being discharged from the hospital in january 1974.

the patient's wife and his family greet doctor li chun-chiao like a relative when she calls. she gives him a check-up, takes his blood pressure, and writes a new prescription which his family takes to get filled at no cost at the hospital. she advises the patient's wife on supportive messages and massage to promote functionary recovery of the patient's limbs. such attention is covered by the free medical care workers and cadres receive.

the neurology department has handled 300 such home cases, most of whom are paralyzed, since 1971.

fiftynine-year-old doctor wang chih-yuan, head of the neurology department, said: "we made medical tours of the countryside and learned from bare-foot

doctors there. chairman mao teaches us to serve the people whole-heartedly, so we instituted this and other services. we used to confine ourselves to the hospital in the belief that we would be doing our duty if we dealt with illnesses to the best of our ability. as a matter of fact, we were treating the relationship between doctor and patient as one between the professional and his job.

"our long contact with the workers, peasants and other working people showed us their great enthusiasm for socialist construction. we developed deep proletarian feelings for them. now we see a comrade in the patient. so the doctor-patient relationship is one between revolutionary comrades because we all serve socialism."

nine-year-old ho tieh-liang, son of a harbin worker, was in the urology department of the peking friendship hospital with pelvis fracture and urethra injury for more than two years. the nurses in the ward looked after him as they would their own child. they asked adult patients to help him keep up with his class work two hours a day. they taught him and corrected his home work. as a result, the boy was able to keep up with his class when he returned to harbin. his father wrote a warm letter of appreciation to the hospital.

a nurse in the friendship hospital said: "we all help each other. my mother was taking my child back to our native place when my mother suddenly became feverish and went into convulsions on a long-distance bus. the driver stopped near an army hospital and a fighter of the people's liberation army took her there for treatment."

the relationship between doctor and patient in china today is not a cash nexus as before liberation. all doctors are state-paid and none runs private clinics. the overwhelming majority of the patients are workers, peasants, cadres and other working people. peasants are covered by cooperative medical service which provides medical care in return for a nominal annual fee. most of the cost is paid by the production brigades from public accumulation funds.

since the doctors and nurses are determined to improve their service to the people, they work differently. a doctor of the diabetes group at the capital hospital said: "for a long time, we failed to bring the unstable, juvenile diabetes mellitus disease under satisfactory control. now, in the past few years, under the guidance of mao tsetung thought, both medical workers and patients have cooperated actively in the treatment of this disease and have succeeded in stabilizing the disease process".

doctors of the diabetes group have run classes for the patients, giving them a knowledge of diabetes and enlisted the cooperation of long sufferers to help new ones understand how the disease manifests itself. this supplements the doctors' work. also, the medical workers study the thinking, work and home life of the patients by chatting with them and visiting their families and their places of work. the medical workers and the patients observe and analyse the changes in the process of the disease and become familiar with many of the factors influencing it and some therapeutic principles. thus the patients no longer need to rely entirely on the medical workers and are able on their own initiative to flexibly and promptly regulate their diet and dose of insulin at any time at home, according to their clinical conditions and needs. the medical workers learn a good deal from the patients' experience. members of diabetics' families are invited to study classes so as to help the medical workers in their treatment.

chih chih-sheng, deputy head of the internal medicinal department of the capital hospital, who directs the diabetes group, said: "we have come to realize the importance of developing the patients' subjective initiative to the full, of helping them to shake off pessimism and despair and become active and self-reliant. we must foster profound proletarian class feeling for the patients and accept the responsibility of helping our patients to control the disease so that they can serve socialism better. this of course is also what each patient wants."

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Ambassador to Cameroon Holds Soiree

(NCNA-English Yaounde, Jan. 10, 1975)

chinese ambassador to cameroon wei pao-shan held a soiree here yesterday, at which the wuhan acrobatic troupe of china gave its performance.

present were theodore mayi-matip, first vice-president of the cameroonian national assembly; jean keutcha, minister of agriculture; youssoufa daouda, minister of industrial and commerce development; enoch kwayeb, minister of employment and social insurance; abdoulaye maikano, minister of planning and territorial management; sadjo angokay, minister of livestock-breeding and livestock industry; m.n. luma, vice-minister of national education; kouandi aliou, vice-minister of equipment, housing and lands; issa bakary, general delegate of the national gendarmerie; and other high-ranking officials and officers.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries were also present.

the performance was warmly welcomed by the spectators.

CHINA AND CHAD

Chad Ambassador to China Gives Independence Anniversary Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1975)

chad ambassador to china naimbaye lossimian and his wife gave a reception here today to mark the 15th anniversary of the independence of the republic of chad.

among those present at the reception were chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries li ke, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, vice-minister of communications peng min,

vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee hsu yun-pei and vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries yang chi.

also present were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-shih, Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1975)

president liao cheng-chih and vice-president chang hsiang-shan of the china-japan friendship association met here this morning on separate occasions with all members of the japanese friendship visiting group representing various circles in fukuoka prefecture. they had friendly conversations.

leader of the visiting group is matsumi ichiki, adviser of the delegation is masayuki nagatsuka, deputy delegation leaders are hiroshi matsushima, issei kaneko, masahiko mizuta and mitsuo murayama, and secretary-general is heitaro konishi.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Activists for Friendship with China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here today with all members of the visiting group of activists of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) led by teruaki sakata, vice-secretary general of the headquarters of the association.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned lin li-yun and sun ping-hua.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Electronics Study Group Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1975)

chou jung-hsin, leading member of the academy of sciences of china, met and feted here this evening an electronics study group led by kim jun sil, director of the institute of automation under the academy of sciences of korea. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

the electronics study group arrived in peking on january 3.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Civil Aviation Technical Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1975)

a civil aviation technical delegation of the lao provisional national union government led by viravong souvanavong, director of the administrative bureau of the ministry of public works and transports of laos, wound up its visit to peking and left here by air today for a visit to shanghai and kwangchow, before going home.

the delegation arrived in peking on january 7 for a visit to china at the invitation of the general administration of civil aviation of china.

while in peking, the lao friends were feted by ma jen-hui, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china.

phagna lien pravongviengkham, ambassador of the kingdom of laos to china, was present.

a protocol on mutual supply of technical service was signed here yesterday between the general administration of civil aviation of china and the lao civil aviation administration. two agreements were also signed at the same time between air-transport enterprises of the two countries.

present at the signing ceremony were ma jen-hui and ambassador phagna lien pravongviengkham.

before leaving peking, the leader of the delegation gave a farewell banquet.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Textile Technical Team Leaves Sri Lanka for Home

(NCNA-English Colombo, Jan. 10, 1975)

the chinese textile technical team left here for home today after accomplishing its work of building the pugoda textile mill.

the chinese team arrived here in july 1971. the construction of the mill started in october the same year. its main part had been completed by july 1973 when trial production started. it will be put into operation soon.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister Receives Chinese Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Port of Spain, Jan. 10, 1975)

trinidad and tobago prime minister eric williams received the leader of the chinese petroleum delegation and vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries tang ke here today and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

the chinese delegation arrived here today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the trinidad and tobago government.

tang ke conveyed the greetings from chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai to prime minister williams who also expressed cordial and friendly regards for chairman mao and premier chou. minister of industry and commerce errol mahabir was present on the occasion.

earlier governor general ellis clarke also received the chinese delegation and had a cordial and friendly conversation with its members.

prime minister williams gave a reception in honour of the delegation in the evening. present on the occasion were errol mahabir, minister of finance george chambers, minister of labour, social security and

cooperatives hector mcclean, minister of planning and development and housing brensley barrow, minister of national security overand padmore, minister of agriculture, lands and fisheries lionel robinson, minister of education and culture carlton gomes and others. the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Deputy Representative Leaves for UN Development Program Council Session

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1975)

tsao kuei-pin, deputy representative on the chinese delegation, and three others left here for new york today to attend the 19th session of the united nations development programme governing council. delegation leader chuang yen, deputy leader chang hsien-wu and deputy representative cheng yu-kuei are already in new york.

CHINA AND US

Deputy Secretary-General of State Council Meets and Fetes American University Professor

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1975)

lo ching-chang, deputy secretary-general of the state council, met and feted here at noon today chung-tai lu, professor of economics at hamline university in minnesota, u.s.a. they had a friendly conversation.

yueh tai-heng, leading member of a chinese organization concerned, was present.

professor chung-tai lu arrived in peking on january 4 for a friendly visit to china at the head of the hamline university interim in the people's republic of china.

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF CAPITULATION AND NATIONAL BETRAYAL

Those Worshipping Confucianism and Opposing Legalism Are Bound To Worship Things Foreign and Practice National Betrayal

by

Yang Lan (仰岚)
of a certain unit of the Chinese PLA

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 6, 1975)

A study of China's modern history makes us see clearly that one important characteristic of the followers of Confucius and Mencius is their worship of Confucianism and opposition to Legalism at home and their worship of things foreign and practice of national betrayal in foreign relations. By analyzing and studying this characteristic with the class-struggle viewpoint, we have come to see that this is the inevitable behavior of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism that work in collusion to oppress the Chinese people and uphold their reactionary rule. Chairman Mao says: "Imperialism is the important supporter of the feudal landlord class." "The feudal landlord class is the most important social foundation of imperialist rule in China." In ideology and culture, "imperialist culture and semi-feudal culture are devoted brothers and have formed a reactionary cultural alliance against China's new culture."

Imperialist aggression is linked up with the worship of Confucius for the purpose of benumbing the Chinese people ideologically and of exploiting and oppressing the Chinese people. The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius are doctrines of exploitation and oppression more deceptive than imperialist culture, and they fit in very well with the ambition of imperialism to enslave the Chinese people and destroy China. The imperialists on the one hand propagate imperialist culture by means of running

schools and newspapers, preaching Christianity and enrolling students from China. On the other hand, they try their utmost to publicize that the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and Christianity "are linked together, respect and love each other, exhort each other, and supplement and aid each other" to seek so-called "happiness and benefit for humanity." They are especially enthusiastic in playing up Confucius. They say that Confucius is "the one and only sage in China," that Confucianism is the "foundation of China" and the "one and only foundation of China," that the "new destiny of China rests on Confucianism," and that only through worshipping Confucius can "the rehabilitation of the ancient ways" be realized in China. They also maliciously attack the revolutionaries of the 1911 Revolution for "lack of virtue" and cry in alarm when everyone falls for the revolution. They show deep hatred toward the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people. They use Confucius' "theory of heavenly mandate," back-to-the-ancients ideology, loyalty, forbearance, benevolence and love, and other hypocritical teachings to defend their aggressive conduct and to create public opinion for the Chinese reactionaries to practice capitulation, national betrayal, restoration and regression.

In the modern history of China, the representatives of the feudal comprador forces who were most enthusiastic in worshipping Confucianism, opposing Legalism and playing up Confucius were the diehards who opposed the revolution at home and the vassals and lackeys who worshipped things foreign and practice national betrayal in foreign relations. Because of this, they were extremely afraid of and hostile to the bourgeois democratic revolution against imperialism and feudalism. And because they were no match to the modern guns of imperialism, for the sake of upholding the tottering feudal rule and preserving the crown, they could only prostrate themselves before imperialism, capitulate in humiliation and become a son-emperor. They also worked in collusion with the imperialist forces to oppose the revolution and oppress the people. The feudal diehards put forward the reactionary slogans that "it is more important to guard against the people than against the bandits," that "there could be no political reform even at the price of national doom" and that "it is better to hand over things to friendly powers than to one's own domestic vassals." The Manchu government ushered the wolf into the house, frenziedly suppressed the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo, the I Ho T'uan and other revolutionary movements against imperialism and feudalism, and ceded national independence and sovereignty, national dignity and large areas of our sacred territory to imperialism to be carved up and trampled underfoot by others. This fully shows that the line carried out by those diehards is one of capitulation and national betrayal.

Tseng Kuo-fan, the hangman who suppressed the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution, described himself as a descendant of Tseng Ts'an, the "sage-worshipping lord" who "propagated the faith from beginning to end." In his home were hung the "portraits of the sages" King Wen, Duke Chou, Confucius and Mencius. He recited the classics of Confucius every day. He worshipped these sages and was a faithful disciple of Confucius and Mencius. This beast who donned the "costume of the sage" took "either be a sage or

a beast" as his motto. He "slayed as fast as possible" the revolutionary peasants, but in front of the imperialist aggressors, he assumed the servile and obsequious behavior of "a small state imitating the large." He said that by slaughtering the revolutionary people of China, imperialism was "doing a service to us," and shamelessly advocated that "there is merit in aggression." He also declared that he would be "faithful, honest, sincere and respectful" to the"foreign lords" as taught by Confucius. He was willing to become a "pet dog" of the aggressors.

In the course of suppressing the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution, there emerged the foreign affairs faction which put forward the reactionary slogan of "Chinese learning as the fundamental structure and Western learning for practical use." This called for taking the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius as "the fundamental structure of Chinese learning" and coordinating them with the strong ships and powerful guns as "Western learning for practical use" in an attempt to use the modern techniques and weapons of the West to defend feudalism. The reactionary dogma of the Confucian school was thus painted with a coat of "Western civilization," and the clowns worshipping Confucius were stamped with the colonial brand of slavish mentality. The comprador-bureaucrats Li Hung-chang, Tso Tsung-t'ang, Chang Chih-tung and other "slavish compradors" said that "the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius agree in the main with Christianity" and that "there is actually nothing controversial between Confucianism and Christianity." They echoed what the imperialists sang and completely bared their slavish features in worshipping things foreign and practicing national betrayal.

The notorious traitor Yüan Shih-k'ai even more baldly merged as one the worship of Confucius for restoration and the worship of things foreign for national betrayal. He loyally inherited the philosophy of national betrayal and capitulation in the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius--"a small state imitates the large," "make way humbly in government" and "in the application of propriety, peace is prized." He recognized <u>in toto</u> the rights and interests acquired by imperialism through aggression against China, and described this behavior based on national betrayal as "a matter of course." Not long after he promulgated the "order on worship of Confucius," in the name of "intercourse based on propriety," he accepted the "twenty-one treaties" that surrendered rights and brought humiliation to the country. He therefore was favored by Japanese imperialism, and he donned the yellow robe to become a son-emperor. At a time feudal monarchy was in the state of "flowers fall off, do what one may," Chang Hsün who was known as "the marshal with a pigtail" was left alone after the failure of his restoration effort, and he had to flee ignominiously to the Dutch Legation and hide "under the protective umbrella" of his "foreign master," thus ending the farce for the worship of Confucius, restoration and national betrayal.

This characteristic of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in the modern history of China tells us that any one who worships Confucianism and opposes Legalism for restoration is bound to practice national betrayal. This is a law. The facts that the reactionary ruling

classes worshipped Confucianism, opposed Legalism, worshipped things foreign and practiced national betrayal in modern history have educated the Chinese people and made us understand that the revolutionary tasks against imperialism and feudalism are closely linked, and so are the criticism of those worshipping Confucianism and opposing Legalism and the opposition to the worship of things foreign and national betrayal. The study of this historical experience is still of great practical significance at the present. The renegade and traitor Lin Piao cherished the dogma of Confucius and Mencius that "a small state imitates the large" as a precious treasure and became the son-emperor of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. This has further testified to the historical law that those who practice restoration are bound to worship Confucianism, oppose Legalism and practice capitulation and national betrayal. However, none of the reactionaries honoring Confucius and practicing restoration and national betrayal has come to a good end, and Lin Piao is likewise also doomed to failure and extinction.

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SHIPBUILDING

With the Criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius Bearing Abundant Fruits, a Hundred Large Vessels Race Upstream against the Current

- a tour of the battlefront of the shipbuilding industry in Shanghai

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 18, 1974)

Like a strong east wind, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is sweeping the banks of the Whangpoo River.

Everywhere could be seen a scene of lively and vigorous political situation and sustained leaps in the shipbuilding industry of Shanghai. The broad masses of shipbuilding workers are assiduously reading the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, and contingents of theorists are springing up like bamboo shoots after a spring rain. Vessels of 10,000 tons are launched one after another, and 10,000-horsepower diesel engines are started in close succession. In the first ten months of the year, they have already fulfilled the state plans in toto. The broad masses of shipbuilding workers, by adhering to the policy of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," have waged a resolute struggle against the worship of foreign things and blind faith in things foreign, rolled the war drum for "building more ships, bigger ships and better ships," and composed one splendorous battle song after another.

On the eve of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, the ocean-going freighter "Feng Kuang" designed and built by China and completely fitted out with equipment made in China, returned from her first voyage from the Mediterranean Sea. Recently, another ocean-going freighter, "Feng Kuang," designed and built by China and fitted with Chinese-made equipment victoriously returned along "Feng Ch'ing's" route. The return of the "Feng Ch'ing" and the "Feng Kuang" one after the other has brought a new vigor to the battlefront of the shipbuilding industry in Shanghai and pushed the already dynamic and impressive upsurge in revolution and production to a new plateau.

Contemplating the Present and Recalling the Past Fills the Heart with Exhilaration

After the victorious return of the "Feng Ch'ing," the Party committee of the Chiangnan Shipyard which built the vessel held a meeting that night. The topic under discussion at the meeting was: "What new contributions have the century-old shipyard made?" The people cast "the accounts of transformation": Before liberation, the old "Chiangnan," over the course of 85 years after its founding, had built only one 2,000-ton vessel. This vessel was built with foreign materials under foreign supervision, and although work began in 1946, it was still not completed up to the eve of the liberation of Shanghai. After liberation and

particularly since the great proletarian cultural revolution, earth-shaking changes have taken place in the Chiangnan Shipyard. The production capacity of the new "Chiangnan" today is equivalent to more than a hundred old "Chiangnan" before the liberation. A retired old shipbuilder walked up to the deck of the ship with the help of a walking stick, and stroking the brand-new steel plates of the 10,000-ton vessel, said emotionally, "How fast and how new! Before liberation by the time a small vessel was launched, the steel plates had become so rotten that they could hardly be used. Now, in just one year, several 10,000-ton vessels have been launched. There is really no comparison!" The casting of "the accounts of transformation" was well done. The more accounts were cast, the more people were inspired and the more people realized that the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao is the guarantee for victory. Their resolution was: To sail on the correct course, discover the gap, be modest and prudent, and continue to make progress. As soon as the Party committee meeting of the shipyard was over, the several secretaries of the Party committee promptly led the cadres at all levels, to the forefront of production to labor alongside with the broad masses of workers and to battle at the key posts where work was most formidable.

A tense battle was going on aboard the 16,000-ton coal-carrying vessel "Ch'angch'un." The project of installing the main engine, the auxiliary engine and navigation instruments was underway and the ship was ready for a trial-run and delivery. The responsible members of the combat group on board "Ch'angch'un" set up a command post on the open deck. They erected a wooden shed, installed a telephone and began to work. When we came there for a visit, the whole ship was vibrating under the blows of hammers, and sparks from welding torches were flying everywhere. People went into and came out of the command post in great haste. The workers said to us with justifiable pride, "Comfort will not win the battle and make the shipbuilding industry stand on its own feet, and slackness in work will not build socialism. We shipbuilding workers prefer the philosophy of struggle."

How aptly said! The more than 1,000 shipbuilding workers fighting on board the vessel "Ch'angch'un" actively took part in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the criticism of the slavish compradore philosophy. Working under the blazing sun in day time and battling under the lamps at night, they were determined to deliver this 10,000-ton vessel which was outside the annual quota to the maritime transport department for putting into navigation. We asked the responsible member of this combat group whence came such drive. This responsible member thought deeply for a while. Following this, he wiped the sweat from his face, and pointing to the Whangpoo River, solemnly said, "The Whangpoo River is a witness to history. In the dark years before the liberation, vessels flying the Stars and Stripes bumped right and left here, and the Chinese shipbuilding workers and seamen suffered endlessly from humiliation and insult." He then told us of the story of an old seaman. Before liberation, for the sake of making a living, this old seaman went aboard a foreign vessel to serve as an apprentice. The

foreign capitalist took him to the stern of the vessel and arrogantly asked him to look at the flag flying there, and ferociously told him, "You Chinese will never be able to build a ship, and as you have no ships, your Chinese flag will never fly on any ship. If you want to work on my ship, you must obey all my instructions!" At that time, this old seaman was so angry that he could hardly speak. How he hoped that one day China could build her own ships.

However, in the old China where "for hundred of years have demons and monsters swept in a swirling dance, and the 500 million people were disunited," as we were bullied by others politically and had to rely on others economically, how could big ships be built? Moreover, the reactionary rulers basically had no intention of building their own ships. The Chiangnan Manufacturing Bureau founded by Li Hung-chang and the Chiangnan Shipyard under the rule of Chiang Kai-shek were both tools for repairing ships for the imperialists and for providing the imperialists with a market for dumping their surplus materials. The economic aggression of the imperialists had seriously stifled China's shipbuilding industry. Of the 37 private shipyards in Shanghai at that time, 33 were forced to shut down. Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao were also a pair of lackeys. Because they pushed the counter-revolutionary line that "it is better to buy ships than to build ships, and it is better to charter ships than to buy ships," in the 17 years before the great proletarian cultural revolution, Shanghai had built only one 10,000-ton vessel.

"Today, everything has changed." Pointing at the two 10,000-ton vessels, the "Feng Ying" and the "Feng Yen," which were moored alongside the bund and under construction, this responsible member of the combat group of the coal-carrying "Ch'angch'un" said with infinite pride, "These are built in China! In the first ten months of this year, our shipyard has completed several ships of the 10,000-ton class. We still intend to build larger ships. Whenever I think of the new contributions made by this century-old shipyard, our drive surges forth!"

The high hopes and great ambition of the "century-old shipyard which aspires to make new contributions" have today been translated into practical action by the workers of the whole shipyard. For the sake of making new contributions, the members of the spare-time assault team of a work section in the hull workshop, after fulfilling their own work in day time, also took part at night in the heroic battle for the launching of the "Ch'ang Yang," another 16,000-ton coal carrying vessel within the year. For the sake of making new contributions, the ten groups of the shipbuilding installation workshop jointly proposed that 'Ch'angch'un' must break away from the old convention which required a new vessel to make two trial runs in the past, and they resolutely strived to insure "the success of one well-integrated trial run."

The return of the "Feng Ch'ing" from her long journey against the current not only drew forth a strong response from the Chiangnan Shipyard, but also brought about a chain reaction in the whole shipbuilding

system of Shanghai. The workers of the Hutung Shipyard, under the battle cry that "the main engine must be able to stand the test and the new vessel must make long voyages," shortened the shipway period, thus enabling two 10,000-ton class freighters to be delivered for trial-run ahead of schedule. They also resolved to launch another 25,000-ton freighter, which was already on the shipway, ahead of schedule. The Shanghai Shipyard which built the "Feng Kuang" ushered in the "Feng Kuang" and also fought for the "Feng Ming." Working as one man, the workers of the whole shipyard were resolved to deliver the "Feng Ming" at an earlier date. The Party committee of the Chunghua Shipyard which is battling fiercely for the "Feng Ko" has moved its command post to the scene of action. They resolve to go all out and capture this 10,000-ton vessel. The Tunghai Shipyard has stepped up the tempo of production and installation of diesel engines, and from the engine workshop of Ch'inhsin Shipyard, there has come a report of success on ushering in 1975 ahead of schedule.... A stirring and seething upsurge of production marked by giving pursuit to each other is still growing on the whole battlefront of the shipbuilding industry. The broad masses of shipbuilding workers are resolved to write a new chapter in China's shipbuilding industry with their diligent labor.

Continuing the Revolution Without Marking Time

One day in the early part of winter, alongside the wharf of the Hutung Shipyard, two brand new cream-color 10,000-ton passenger-cargo ships, decked in festive colors, were set for sail. On the wharf, the sound of gongs and drums shook the sky and red flags were fluttering. The people were joyously sending off their comrades-in-arms taking part in the trial-run. The long blasts from the sirens shook the divine country, and the splendid scene on the Whangpoo River was indeed a gladdening sight to behold. The s.s. "Ch'ang Ch'in" and the s.s. "Ch'ang Hsiu" slowly sailed away from the wharf amidst ringing cheers. They cut through the waves and vanished gradually into the distant horizon of the river. As the people stared at the river rolling eastward, they were astir with thoughts, and the stirring scene of the battle for the "Ch'ang Chin" and the "Ch'ang Hsiu" in July and August this year was again conjured up before their eyes.

July and August in Shanghai are the hottest months in summer. On the 10,000-ton slipway, the hulls of a pair of sister ships stood imposingly side by side. Under the hot scorching sun, the workers working on the steel plates were sweating profusely, and their work clothes were soaked with sweat and almost seemed to drip water. Fighting the battle to make the shipbuilding industry stand on its own feet, they had to bond the sweat from hard work with a thousand steel plates.... As the workers were working cheerfully, the responsible member of the Party committee of the shipyard appeared on the deck with the cadres and handed each of the worker a bowl of cool refreshing drink. Although the workers were drinking the cool drink with their mouths, the sweetness they felt was in their hearts. Everybody expressed, "The more the leadership shows concern for us, the more we must exert ourselves to triumph over the high temperature

and win high production. We shall launch the "Ch'ang Chin" and the "Ch'ang Hsiu" for trial-run at an earlier date."

This new type of relationship between the cadres and the masses with the cadres taking good care of the masses and the masses cherishing and helping the cadres is a new atmosphere which has appeared in the Hutung Shipyard in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius after the great proletarian cultural revolution. In the past, due to pressure of work, some cadres of this shipyard had become estranged from the broad masses of workers. The workers opportunely sent in revolutionary big-character posters. At first, some cadres were unwilling to accept some of the sharp criticisms. Following the gradual deepening of the movement, through the warm help of the working masses, they raised the criticisms contained in the big-character posters to the plane of the line. They examined their own words and deeds and found these criticisms in the big-character posters to be extremely valuable. Together with the workers, the cadres criticized thoroughly the fallacy of "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class" of Confucius, and eliminated the pernicious influence of "the theory that the masses are backward" of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. The broad masses of cadres rose with greater revolutionary spirit and marched with bigger strides in continuing the revolution.

The revolutionary big-character posters have enabled the old cadres to glow with vitality. The revolutionary big-character posters have brought a new radiance to the lively and vigorous political situation of the shipbuilding industry in Shanghai.

People remember that in 1970, it was in this Hutung Shipyard that the first big-character poster put up by the workers of the No. 22 squad of the casting workshop which rolled the war drum for the battle to make the Shanghai shipbuilding industry stand on its own feet.

In the early part of this year, in the process of taking the vessel "Feng Ch'ing" built by the Chiangnan Shipyard out for trial-run before delivery, countless obstacles were encountered from people who worshipped and had blind faith in things foreign. Under the excuse that the cylinder valve should be changed, they refused to accept the main engine that was up to standard after inspection in an attempt to deprive this 10,000-ton Chinese-built vessel of the right to take up sea navigation. The shipbuilding workers put up a big-character poster with the spearhead directed straight at the slavish comprador philosophy of Liu Shao-ch'i and the revisionist line of capitulation and national betrayal of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, thus unveiling the prelude to a struggle centered around the sailing of the "Feng Ch'ing." This big-character poster received strong support from the CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee as well as the enthusiastic response of the broad masses of seamen. The "Feng Ch'ing" in the end sailed gloriously away and victoriously returned.

Although a victory has been won in the struggle, there are still struggles after the victory. In the Shanghai Shipyard, we again witnessed

the lively example of how, encouraged by the happy tidings of the return of the "Feng Ch'ing" from her long voyage, the workers put up big-character posters to struggle resolutely against the worship of and blind faith in things foreign. As the workers of the shipyard were waging a heroic struggle for building more 10,000-ton vessels, an individual member of the production command group of the shipyard suddenly sent down an"amended notification" demanding that the Chinese-made "three major parts," including the gyro-compass, and the electric generator be replaced with imported goods on board the "Feng Ch'ih" scheduled to be put on stream next year. The comrades of the combat group for the "Feng" class vessels in the technical unit of the shipyard immediately noticed something very funny in this "notice." After further investigation, they got a clear picture of things. Actually, some of the "three major parts" which certain people wanted to change were still in foreign ports and there was no way to know when they would arrive, and some were still unfinished. However, the practice of navigation by the "Feng Ch'ing" had proved that the quality of the Chinese-made "three major parts" were fully in conformity with the demand when put to use, and the supply was also able to meet the demand. The workers and technicians of the technical unit and the hull workshop of the shipyard in succession put up revolutionary big-character posters to express their resolute opposition to this "amended notification." They also pointed out, "This is not merely a question of production, but a question of which line is being implemented. What the notification wants is to do away through the change the revolutionary will of the working class, and to replace it with blind faith in foreign things and the thinking of cowards and lazybones." The Party committee of the shipyard and the Party committee of the shipbuilding company supported these revolutionary big-character posters, and they not only withdrew this erroneous notice, but more importantly, rectified this kind of erroneous thinking.

If it is said that the revolutionary big-character posters have vividly embodied the socialist activism radiated by the shipbuilding workers of Shanghai who have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, then perseverance in taking part in collective productive labor has reflected the socialist activism radiated by the broad masses of cadres of the shipbuilding system after their baptism in the great revolutionary cultural revolution.

In the Hutung Shipyard, there is a cadres' "May 7" combat team which was set up by the Party committee of the shipyard for the sake of implementing Chairman Mao's "May 7" directive and the directive that "cadres should take part in collective productive labor" and has been in existence for more than three years since its inception in 1971. The leading cadres at and above the unit and office level (apart from the old, the weak, the sick and the disabled) all take part in labor at the average of 80 days per year. They not only persist in taking part in labor when work is busy, but also go to where the difficulties are greater. By battling together with the workers, they have not only created material wealth for the country, but also brought profound changes to their own spiritual outlook.

Some old cadres who were formerly electrical welders again took up the welding torch and returned to the slipway. The master craftsmen warmly said, "So the old welding torch is again in action, and our hearts are more closely linked together." A member of the Party committee of the shipyard constantly worked together with the workers until late at night when the production task was tense. An old master craftsman said, "We do not know which shift he worked in, and we also do not know when he began working or at what time he quit. But in all the three day and night shifts, we always saw him fighting shoulder to shoulder with the workers." This member of the Party committee not only played an active part in labor, but also paid attention to helping the backbone elements of shifts and team do their work well. Last September, a large passenger-cargo ship was scheduled for launching before October 1, and all other work had been completed except a certain test. However, the test which normally could be completed in five or six days dragged on for more than ten days without any sign of completion. Where did the key to the problem lie? He made a deep-going investigation in the course of labor, held heart-to-heart talks with the workers, and helped the backbone elements of the shifts and teams grasp vigorously class struggle. By strengthening revolutionary unity among the masses and bringing the enthusiasm of the masses into play, he snatched back the time that had been lost, and as a result, the task was completed in only three days, thus insuring the launching of the large passenger-cargo ship according to schedule.

Examples of such perseverance by cadres in taking part in collective productive labor at the Hutung Shipyard can be seen everywhere in such units as the Chunghua Shipyard, the Chiangnan Shipyard, the Shanghai Shipyard, the Tunghai Shipyard, the Ch'iuhsin Shipyard and the Kangk'ou Machine Building Plant.

Recently, the Shanghai Municipal Shipbuilding Company organized large numbers of cadres led by the secretary of the Party committee to go to the basic level to labor together with the broad masses of workers and help them with their work. The workers said delightedly, "With the leadership setting the pace, we must step harder on the gas." This has boosted the revolution and production in these units and further developed the excellent situation.

The Fiery Years and the Sparkle of Youth

Like the waves of the Whangpoo River which push one another forward, each generation is stronger than the one before it. Nurtured by the sunshine and dew of the Party and in keeping with the tempo of the leap in the shipbuilding industry of Shanghai, a new generation of shipbuilding workers has matured and grown stronger in the three great revolutionary movements. At all slipways and in all workshops, everywhere could be seen groups of vigorous and active young shipbuilding workers of both sex. "The young people are the most active and vital force in society. They are the most eager to learn and the least conservative in their thinking. This is especially so in the era of socialism."

At the Shanghai Shipyard, as we entered the forging workshop with its flaming furnaces and flying sparks, we are attracted by the lively scene of six young women working intensely by the side of a 500-kilogram electric forge. Look, how harmoniously they cooperate with one another in drawing material, operating the forge and tongs, and how proficiently they moved about. This was the famous women forging squad, the first generation of women shipbuilding workers. They used the steel tongs in their hands to smash the traditional concept that women could not be blacksmiths. When the women forging squad was first set up, the output amount to only about 2 tons a month. At present, monthly production target of 5 tons can be overfulfilled every month, and the highest monthly output reaches 11 tons. By humbly learning from the old master craftsmen and learning as they work, they have improved the dies for pressed bars and high head flanges and trial-built successfully a unit of miniature machine for forging operations, thus reducing the intensity of labor, and also raising work efficiency. Through the practice of struggle, some of the young women have gloriously joined the Party or the CYL.

In the shipbuilding installation workshop of the Chiangnan Shipyard, there is a crane operating squad consisting of young people whose average age is only 19. This is an assault force that dares to fight, charge and break away from the old conventions of conservative rules. Once, the young people, under the leadership of two old master craftsmen, went aboard the freighter "Yüeh Yang" to take charge of the hoisting and installation of the propellers and ground shaft of this vessel. The chief engineer of the "Yüeh Yang" said in surprise, "In the past the hoisting and installation of so huge a part would take at least 15 to 16 men and half of them had to be old master craftsmen of the 5th and the 6th grade. Are you sure you can handle this?" "Certainly," the young people replied in a loud voice. They quickly took up their positions and started to dismantle and install things. They worked neatly and efficiently in an orderly manner without making a single mistake. When the battle was at its height, there was a sudden change in the weather, and it began to rain heavily. But they continued to work diligently in spite of the rain until the hoisting and installation assignment was victoriously completed. The chief engineer could not help but praise, "You truly are a fine second generation of the working class."

Yao Ping-yüan, a 26-year-old member, is the chief welder of the Hutung Shipyard. When she first walked through the gate of the shipyard eight years ago, she was still a lass who knew nothing about shipbuilding. Under the care of the Party organization and with the help of the old workers, she has now become the deputy leader of a welding section with more than 300 workers. The welding section accepted an assignment which called for welding the hull of the "Hsü Chou," a 25,000-ton freighter, within a short time. This definitely was a battle for capturing a strong position and presented numerous difficulties. However, without demur, Yao Ping-yüan made her way to the slipway with heroic nonchalance. She came when the morning dew was still damp and left when the moon was high. She not only set the pace in taking part in labor and organizing production,

but also found time to read and study seriously and pay attention to the progress of her class brothers and sisters. She used her own words and deeds to make a pledge, "I shall dedicate my youth to the slipway, and as long as there is life in me, the arc will never go out!" In the Hutung Shipyard, all workshops have their own youth combat shifts and teams with different names. These youth shifts and teams are trail-blazers in class struggle and the two-line struggle and they play the assault role in the revolution and production throughout the shipyard.

The "Fierce Tiger Squad" is an epitome of these advanced youth shifts and teams. They dedicate their red hearts to the socialist cause. Since July this year, for the sake of carrying out properly the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and fighting well the battle to make the shipbuilding industry stand on its own feet, they have put forward the battle cry that "if the ship is not launched we will not go home," and moved their beddings to the shipyard. In day time, holding the welding set, they battle on the slipway. Back in the dormitory at night, they take up the works of Marx and Lenin or the writings of Chairman Mao, read and study seriously, make revolutionary mass criticism and assiduously transform their world outlook. Not long ago, in the deep-going movement to study the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, they overcame the difficulty of low culture and lack of materials by writing short stories about their study of Legalist writings and criticism of Confucian books themselves, and turned out a total of 40 critical articles and lecture materials containing more than 70,000 words. They also gave lectures in the section which were welcomed by the old workers. With ideological consciousness raised, they show greater drive for production. At present, they are throwing themselves in high spirit into the battle for the construction of the 25,000-ton freighter "Hsü Chou."

The first generation of women forge operators in the new shipbuilding industry of China is growing up. The first generation of electrical welders in the shipbuilding industry is growing up! Thousands of revolutionary successors are growing up on the battlefront of the shipbuilding industry in Shanghai. They are wielding hammers, operating cranes and holding welding torches in the battle to make the shipbuilding industry of China stand on its own feet. Where does their power come from? There is a very well written song composed by an electrical welder: "The water of the river does not rise without a cause; without electricity the welding machine cannot sing. Holding the welding torch we are busily building ships; the electricity comes from the Communist Party."

At present, the shipbuilding workers of Shanghai, riding the east wind of the victorious return of the "Feng Ch'ing" and the "Feng Kuang," have whipped up another new upsurge. They are resolved to continue grasping firmly the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, grasp vigorously the struggle between the two lines in the shipbuilding industry, built more and better ships for the revolution, and fight better

the battle for making the shipbuilding industry stand on its own feet, strive to overfulfill in toto the production target for the whole year, and usher in the more glorious and formidable fighting tasks of 1975.

- By Our Own Correspondent and Reporter

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Chinese Shipbuilders Act in Spirit of Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 13, 1975)

"we must build more ships to speed up our country's socialist construction. we hope a greater number of chinese-made vessels will sail to other asian countries, to africa, latin america and other parts of the world so as to help increase our friendship with the people there," said pao yao-ken who, as a shipbuilder for more than four decades, has witnessed the growth of new china's shipbuilding industry.

on the eve of the new year, we visited shanghai's shipyards and talked to many shipbuilders. we learned that last year shanghai made 16.2 per cent more ships than in 1973 in terms of total tonnage. the number of 10,000-ton class vessels increased by one-third and hit an all-time high. the ships showed good quality in operation.

this fitter at the shanghai shipyard said: "before liberation, shanghai's whangpoo river was crowded with ships from foreign countries and i repaired ships of almost all these countries. how it felt to see none bearing a chinese name-plate exclamation we longed to build our own ships, but this was impossible. in the old society, we led an insecure life and could be fired by the capitalists at any time."

"on the whangpoo river today," pao yao-ken said, "we are seeing more and more ocean-going vessels built with our own hands. this wonderful sight gives us inexhaustible strength."

in the two and a half decades since the founding of new china, shanghai's shipbuilding industry has undergone radical changes. instead of doing repairs only, it is designing and building ships. instead of making small ships, it is producing big ones as well. instead of depending on imported equipment and materials, it can build ships entirely with domestic equipment and materials. continuous progress has been made in building speed and quality.

shanghai's shipbuilders pointed out that this is a result of the implementation of chairman mao's principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts".

shanghai's shipbuilding industry was completely paralyzed at the time of liberation in 1949 because

of the sabotage by the reactionary kuomintang troops before their flight. under the leadership of the chinese communist party, the workers overcame every difficulty and speedily rehabilitated production. they built china's first 5,000-ton freighter in 1958 and then its first home-designed 10,000-ton class freighter, "tungfeng", in 1960. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line which claimed that "building a ship is not as good as buying one, and buying a ship is not as good as chartering one." they took bigger strides forward in developing china's shipbuilding industry.

"in doing so," pao yao-ken said, "our most important experience is that we must firmly implement chairman mao's revolutionary line and bring the socialist initiative and creativeness of the masses into play."

this is illustrated by the example of the shanghai shipyard which made a 13,000-ton ocean-going freighter in 1970 on a 3,000-ton berth.

how could a 100-metre long berth hold a 160-metre ship? how could a 3,000-ton berth stand the pressure of ship plates weighing 4,000 tons?

pao yao-ken said: "our country has many projects to undertake, and we cannot just wait for the state to give us the equipment for a bigger berth. we must create the conditions ourselves."

he added, "we are the masters of the country. chairman mao calls on us to rely on our own efforts. this shows his confidence in the boundless wisdom of the masses."

drawing on their rich experience, the workers strengthened the foundation of the berth with 2,000 concrete piles and welded two steel beams onto the runway to lengthen the berth.

the hull was constructed by sections, the heaviest of which being 107 tons. since the shipyard's 40-ton cranes could not handle these heavy pieces, the workers used a floating crane to place them on water and then hauled them into the berth by winches. the hull was completed after several months of hard efforts.

with veteran workers taking the lead, a mass technical innovation drive swept through the shipyard. the building cycle for each vessel was shortened and labour intensity reduced. the shipyard has completed seven 10,000-ton class vessels on the 3,000-ton berth.

pao yao-ken said: "as we act in the spirit of self-reliance, we show ever greater enthusiasm, strength and confidence."

it was also in 1970 that a group headed by veteran worker chang hsiao-hu at another shipyard in shanghai, the kiangnan shipyard, turned out a diesel engine for a 10,000-ton class vessel by working self-reliantly to achieve lofty aims. at that time, the shipyard had no premises for housing the engine as high as a three-storey building. so the group started on the job in a mat enclosure.

a key part of the 10,000 h.p. diesel engine is a 12-metre, 70-ton crankshaft. in place of heavy-duty hoisting equipment, the workers used two travelling cranes for the purpose. they remodelled a machine tool made in the 1930's and extended the lathe bed, propped up the giant workpiece and processed it by the method of "ants gnawing at the bone".

"working by self-reliance, we have not only made 10,000 h.p. diesel engines but tempered a good number of veteran and young workers in the process," said chang hsiao-hu, now director of a workshop. "crankshafts for diesel engines used to be machined by highly skilled workers with many years of experience; now the job can be handled pretty well by young workers."

the kiangnan shipyard built last year one more 10,000-ton class vessel than originally planned.

"many forerunners of the revolution laid down their lives to bring us the socialist new china. building socialism by self-reliance means much hard work. but when we think of our sufferings in the old society under the exploitation and oppression of the reactionaries, we never hesitate to sweat for socialism," pao yao-ken said.

and this is why the 60-year-old shipbuilder works tirelessly for technical innovations to contribute more to the development of china's shipbuilding industry.

FARM IMPROVEMENT

Peking's Outskirts Seething with Farmland Improvement Drive

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1975)

january is the coldest month of the year in peking and the lakes and rivers are bound in thick ice. but on the outskirts of peking the scene is one of seething activities as people are working with heaven-storming enthusiasm to transform farming conditions.

on a recent trip around the chinese capital, whether in mountain area or flat country, this correspondent was strongly impressed by the peasants tremendous drive to build farmland improvement projects. digging ditches, levelling fields or terracing mountain slopes, people were steadily changing the look of the land with their hard work.

in the chengkuan commune of tunghsien county, 20 kilometres away from the city of peking, people were tackling a 66-hectare tract of rolling downs bordering on a low-lying area of roughly the same size. this place used to suffer from flood or drought alternately, and the people here were determined to change the situation. the first stage of work, to improve the low-lying land, was completed in the previous winter-spring period. the second stage of work at present involves levelling the uneven plots, building roads, digging ditches, sinking wells and creating 6.7 hectares of new fields. at the work site which was studded with red flags, i saw people working enthusiastically to gay music from loud speakers. six large crawler tractors were attacking an earthen mound about three metres high; well-sinkers were humming on already levelled tracts; commune members, each behind a wheelbarrow, were racing with one another in moving earth from several hundred metres away to fill in a deep gully.

the day i called at a brigade in the wenchuan people's commune on the western outskirts of peking, i found the village exceptionally quiet. pointing to an eye-catching slogan on the wall "big changes stem from hard work", an old man in his sixties said: "the whole village is building new land on the sand bank. if you are looking for someone, please go there."

after walking two kilometres or so, i came to a large tract of rock-strewn sandy riverside at the foot of a mountain. here lots of people were moving with wheelbarrows frozen earth dug up at the mountain foot to cover the levelled sand bank with some two feet of top soil.

in 1974 rural peking won another good harvest and its total grain output was ten per cent over the peak year

of 1973, a member of the agriculture and forestry department of the peking municipal revolutionary committee told hsinhua. this winter, the local commune peasants have undertaken major farmland improvement projects with still greater revolutionary zeal. a maximum of 600,000 people and over 1,000 big and medium-sized tractors were involved when work was at its heaviest. statistics by the end of december 1974 showed that, taking the outskirts of peking as a whole, 14,000 hectares of land had been levelled, 38,600 hectares treated to give crops better ventilation and irradiation and another 16,600 hectares provided with drainage facilities and numerous pump wells sunk.

this cadre of the municipal agriculture and forestry department added that capital construction on farmland on peking's outskirts centred on levelling land in the past two years. this included slashing many earthen mounds and filling in quite a number of hollows and pits as well as building fields and roads, and digging canals and ditches.

"the more we work at it, the greater our zeal, ingenuity and vigour". this watchword popular in peking's outskirts mirrors the peasants' tremendous drive to improve their farmland.

a chinese proverb says: "spring is the decisive season of the year". but, today, the chinese peasants are taking a different view, saying: "winter is the decisive season of the year". it means that intensive preparations should be made in the winter of the previous year in order to wrest a better harvest.

COOPERATIVE MEDICINE

Cooperative Medical Station Set Up On Altitude Grassland

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Jan. 12, 1975)

herdsmen of two production teams on the high altitude grassland in the sunan yuku autonomous county in kansu province now enjoy better hygienic conditions thanks to the setting up of a medical station.

perched on the middle section of the chilien mountains, over 3,500 metres above sea level, the yangko and szutalung production teams are located more than one hundred kilometres away from the county town and the head office of the people's commune to which they belong.

there were no doctors in the two units before the medical station was set up. it took one seven or eight days to traverse four big mountains on horseback to send for a doctor in the commune clinic, and this not only affected production but might delay treatment for serious cases. people of yuku, mongolian, tibetan and han nationalities in the two teams jointly set up a cooperative medical station in 1970. to foster this socialist innovation, the party organization sent down doctors to help make the station a success while local herdsmen collected medicinal herbs for it. a former poor herdsman, an li-kung, offered the station the whole skeleton of a leopard he had bagged for use in preparing medicines. the masses have over the past few years collected an average of 1,500 kilogrammes of herbs a year. apart from meeting the needs of the station, they sold the balance to the state.

patients now get prompt treatment at the station or in their homes. former poor herdsman chang pao-chuan, who had contracted leukemia attributable to lobaris pneumonia, was running a high fever and was in a state of coma. barefoot doctors at the station gave him emergency treatment and attended to him at his bedside day and night until the patient took a turn for the better.

barefoot doctor kuo cheng-tsai of yuku nationality comes from a poor herdsman's family. he became a medical orderly after graduation from a middle school and was selected to serve as a barefoot doctor when the station came into being. studying hard under professional guidance, he has made rapid progress and is now able to work independently in diagnosing and treating many recurrent and common ailments among the local people. as the place is sparsely populated, the station has trained some 40 para-medical workers for the widely scattered herding units. these medical workers have mastered such rudimentary skills as intramuscular injection, acupuncture and first-aid.

cooperative medical stations like this have been set up in most of the other rural and livestock breeding areas in the autonomous county during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

"thanks to chairman mao's directive on medical work, we now enjoy prompt treatment right in our own village. the cooperative medical service is very good indeed exclamation" said the herdsmen.

GOOD HARVESTS

South China Pearl River Delta Reports Good Harvests of Grain and Sugar Cane

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 12, 1975)

an important marketable grain base on the pearl river delta in south china wrested good harvests of grain and sugar cane last year despite the onslaught of six typhoons.

the fushan administrative region reported an average grain yield of 7.72 tons per hectare last year as against 6.63 tons in 1973. fiftyseven tons of sugar cane was gathered on each of the 54,600 hectares sown to the crop, and the total output was a hundred thousand tons more than that of 1973, itself a good year. cane sugar output reached 349,000 tons, more than double that of 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution.

to tap production potential in a greater contribution to the state, the fushan regional committee of the chinese communist party and the county party committees last year strengthened leadership over agriculture, sent large numbers of cadres to work in the villages and deepened the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. all this fired the cadres and commune members with greater enthusiasm for socialism.

in chungshan county, its 8,400 hectares under sugar cane yielded 69 tons per hectare. the county sold the state 150,000 tons of grain and 140,000 tons of sugar.

most of the farmland in the fushan administrative region is low-lying. large tracts of sugar cane fields used to be submerged when the high water season set in. after liberation, embankments were constructed, ditches dug and electrical pumping stations put up, greatly improving the farming conditions. last year the communes and production brigades went ahead with large-scale farmland improvement projects. they dug deep ditches around thosa sandy fields which lay lower than the water level of the pearl river, to lower the water table, while adding a layer of fertile river and pond silt on the topsoil. they terraced hill slopes with thin and poor soil, dug ditches and brought the dry land under irrigation. now more than half of the total sugar cane acreage in the whole region, amounting to 27,000 hectares, give high, stable yields despite drought or excessive rain.

another important factor for the high sugar cane yield was scientific cultivation based on mass scientific research activities. the major sugar cane growing counties, communes and brigades set up scientific

research institutes, stations and groups respectively. cadres, veteran peasants and educated young people form the bulk of a technical force of over 6,000 people. they plant sugar cane in autumn or winter instead of in spring, rotate sugar cane with rice or sweet potatoes in the same plot of land, adopt improved cane varieties, and switch from maintaining the cane fields for years to replanting every year. results show that these measures help boost the yield by 15 to 30 tons a hectare.

China Reaps Good Harvests of Oil-Bearing Crops in 1974

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13,1975)

china produced more oil-bearing crops last year than in 1973.

the yangtze river basin got a good harvest of rapeseed despite drought and low-temperature. sesame growing hupeh and honan provinces reported a rise in per-unit yield. shantung, hopei, kwangtung and liaoning harvested more peanuts last year than they did in 1973. a new increase was registered in the output of linseed in shansi, inner mongolia and kansu. good harvests of tea oil, walnut, sunflower seed and caster bean were also reported in the hilly areas and elsewhere.

china has cold, mild and warm climates, suitable for the cultivation of a wide variety of oil-bearing crops. guided by the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development", various localities have made efforts to expand oil-bearing crop production while increasing grain output since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966.

the yangtze river valley has always been china's rape belt. but in recent years, the peasants in southern and northern provinces, through bold trials, learned to know the growth pattern of this plant and worked out different cultivation methods in the light of local conditions. rape is now grown in many parts of the country other than the yangtze river basin. honan province on the banks of the yellow river, has become a new rapeseed producer. kwangtung, kwangsi, fukien, liaoning, hopei and shansi have changed their farming systems to grow rape and achieved high yields. the southern regions now plant two crops of rice and one crop of rape a year on the same land while the northern provinces grow rape on idle land in winter and spring. china's total acreage sown to this oil-bearing crop expanded by 600,000 hectares from 1970 to 1973. rapeseed output was up more than 40 per cent.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Secretary-General of Asian Broadcasting Union Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1975)

teng kang, acting director of the central broadcasting administration, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome sir charles moses, secretary-general of the asian broadcasting union, and his secretary miss betty cook, who are now on a visit to china.

among those present at the banquet were j.l. lander, charge d'affaires ad interim of the australian embassy in china, and his wife, and raffaele, correspondent of the australian broadcasting commission in peking.

present were first deputy director chang chen-tung and deputy director li che-fu of the host administration.

charles moses and his secretary arrived in peking by air today.

CHINA AND CHAD

Chad President Receives Chinese Vice Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1975)

ngarta tombalbaye, president of the republic of chad, received and had a friendly conversation with hao chung-shih, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry of the people's republic of china, and his party at the presidential residence on the afternoon of january 10, according to a report from ndjamena.

in the evening, yakouma mahamat, secretary of state at the presidency for internal affairs, gave a reception in honour of vice-minister hao chung-shih on behalf of president tombalbaye. present at the reception were abdoulaye lamana, secretary of state for modern economy, commerce, planning and international

cooperation; abdoulaye djonouma, minister of public works and territorial management; and dessande togbe, minister of waters, forests, fishing and hunting.

chinese ambassador wang jen-san was present on both occasions.

vice-minister hao chung-shih left ndjamena for home yesterday after concluding his friendly visit to chad which began on december 31, 1974.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Women Organizations Hold Tea Party for Chinese Women's Delegation

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jan. 12, 1975)

29 japanese women organizations, forming the committee to welcome the chinese women's delegation, held a tea party here yesterday in honour of the visiting chinese women's delegation.

200 people including representatives of the host committee and of japanese women of all walks of life as well as other friendly personages attended the party. chinese counsellor to japan hung lan was also present.

teiko kihira, secretary general of the japanese league of women-right holders, presided over the party. naoko tagada, chairman of the national liaison council of retired women teachers and staff, spoke on behalf of the japanese hosts. expressing warm welcome to the chinese delegation, she pointed out that the japan-china joint statement issued in september 1972 has opened up a new page in the sino-japanese relations. great efforts should be made to speed up the conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty between the two countries, she stressed.

speaking at the party, leader of the chinese delegation pasang said, "there exists broad prospect for the development of sino-japanese friendship. the people and women of the two countries will definitely make their friendship last from generation to generation."

a greeting message sent to the chinese delegation by former japanese prime minister kakuei tanaka was read out at the party.

japanese hosts and their chinese guests chatted freely about their friendship at the party which was permeated with warm and friendly atmosphere.

the chinese delegation left here for fukushima today for a friendly visit there.

Japan-China Economic Association Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1975)

a delegation of the japan-china economic association headed by inayama yoshihiro arrived in peking by air this afternoon as guests of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

it was welcomed at the airport by chairman wang yao-ting and vice-chairman hsiao fang-chou of the host council, and leading members of organizations concerned, including tsui chun, wu shu-tung, chang ting-yu, cheng yi-shan and lin chi-hsin.

present were kensuke yanagiya, minister of the japanese embassy in china, and other embassy officials.

ichizo kimura, director-general of the kansai chapter of the japan international trade promotion association, arrived here by the same plane.

Chinese Friendship Association Leader Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1975)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here today with all members of the visiting group from the citizens' councils for japan-china friendship in saitama and chiba prefectures, japan, led by sadao komatsu, with yasuji kamatsu and saku tsuchiya as deputy leaders.

CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

Peruvian and Argentine Guests Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1975)

vice-chairman of the national planning institute of peru otoniel velasco fernandez and argentine friend santiago pedro macario arrived in peking by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china.

they were greeted at the airport by vice-minister of the chinese state planning commission ku ming.

present were juan alayza r., charge d'affaires ad interim of the peruvian embassy, and a. audisio, economic counsellor of the argentine embassy in peking.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Vice Minister of Public Health Meets Swedish Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1975)

huang shu-tse, vice-minister of public health, met the swedish medical delegation led by dr. sven alsen and gave a banquet in their honour here yesterday.

the swedish medical delegation arrived here on january 10.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Strauss Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1975)

vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs ko po-nien hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of franz-josef strauss, chairman of the christian social union of the federal republic of germany, his wife, his party and accompanying correspondents.

present at the banquet were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including hsu wei-chin, ma chia-chun, hsiao teh, wu chung-chao, peng chin-po and kan mai. ambassador of the federal republic of germany to china rolf friedemann pauls attended.

strauss and his entourage arrived here this afternoon for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets Franz-Josef Strauss

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1975)

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade yao yi-lin this afternoon met and had a friendly talk with franz-josef strauss, chairman of the christian social union of the federal republic of germany.

peng chin-po, leading member of a department concerned, was present at the meeting.

also present was commercial counsellor tobias tafel of the embassy of the federal republic of germany.

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF CHANG CHIH-TUNG AND HIS SLAVISH COMPRADOR PHILOSOPHY

The Bankruptcy of the Philosophy of Servility to Things Foreign As Viewed from the Failure of Chang Chih-tung in Handling Foreign Affairs

by

the group of worker theorists of the Tayeh Steel Plant
and the mass criticism unit of the Economics
Department of Wuhan University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 6, 1975)

The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is moving forward in a popularized, deep-going and sustained manner. The situation on the industrial, agricultural and other fronts is excellent. For the sake of further raising our consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and adhering to this policy of socialist revolution and construction by "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," it is imperative to continue to criticize the philosophy of servility to things foreign and the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company, criticize the reactionary essence of Lin Piao's ultra-Right line and wipe out its pernicious influence. History is a mirror of reality. Because of this, it is most essential for us to dissect and analyze the reactionary behavior of Chang Chih-tung, the bureaucrat handling foreign affairs at the end of the Ch'ing Dynasty who worshipped things foreign and fawned on foreign powers.

After the Opium War in 1840, the corrupt rule of the Ch'ing Dynasty, which had been violently buffeted by the revolutionary movement of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo and the rise and fall of the peasant movement, was in a tottering state. Presaging the disaster of drowning, some representative figures of the bureaucratic ruling class of the Ch'ing

Dynasty had in the sixties to the nineties of the 19th century whipped up a noisy "foreign affairs movement." They vainly attempted to make use of the "sharp weapon" of imperialism to suppress the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people and to support the Ch'ing Dynasty that was about to "crash like an edifice."

A given political line is produced under the historical conditions of a given political and economic situation. The line carried out by the faction handling foreign affairs to worship things foreign and fawn on foreign powers was the product of Chinese society that was heading toward the colonial and semi-colonial status. Having been hit by the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo and a number of the revolutionary struggles of the peasants afterward, the corrupt and reactionary feudal landlord class at the end of the Ch'ing Dynasty made every effort to capitulate to imperialism in an attempt to draw help from the "foreign things" of imperialism to consolidate its reactionary rule. Meanwhile, the imperialist powers had also summed up a counter-revolutionary experience from their successive wars of aggression against the Chinese people: The Chinese people would never yield to massacre with foreign guns, but the corrupt and impotent Ch'ing government could serve as a tool for enslaving the Chinese people, and the feudal ideology on the decline in the form of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius was also very useful for drugging the spirit of the Chinese people. Consequently, to maintain the rule of the Ch'ing government, publicize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and bring up a group of slavish compradors is most useful for them to turn China into their colony. The foreign affairs school and its philosophy--the philosophy of servility to things foreign--were the products of the collusion of the reactionaries at home and abroad.

In the year 1864 (the third year under the reign of T'ungchih), Li Hung-chang stated very explicitly in his letter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: "The civil and military systems of China are far superior to those of the Westerners in every respect, but the firearms are far inferior to theirs."* This meant that he was of the opinion that the feudal system of China was the best and could not be changed, but her modern guns and gunboats were not as good as the West and it was necessary to copy them from the West. Chang Chih-tung stated even more explicitly: "Take Chinese learning as the internal learning and Western learning as the external learning. Use Chinese learning for self-cultivation and Western leaarning to cope with world affairs."** His so-called self-cultivation referred nothing more than

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* Detailed Account of the Planning and Sponsoring of Barbarian Affairs in the Reign of T'ungchih, Vol. 48.

** Collected Works of Lord Chang Wen-hsiang, Vol. 203: "Urging Studies, Part II."

to the feudal system and the reactionary doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. He advocated "the worship of Confucian learning and government by means of teaching," "the abolition of heresies and the explanation of the true meanings of the classics." He vociferously worshipped the Confucian school and opposed the Legalist school. His so-called coping with world affairs meant nothing more than to suppress the revolutionary struggle of the people, to vituperate the revolutionary struggle of the revolutionary people as "the non-enforcement of rules and regulations and the emergence of great disorder in all corners of the country," and to work in collusion with imperialism and massacre the revolutionary people with foreign guns. His call for "Chinese learning as the fundamental structure and Western learning for practical use" was precisely what imperialism had hoped for and was also the starting point of the worship of things foreign. Like Li Hung-chang, Chang Chih-tung started his activities in foreign affairs under the guidance of this kind of thinking. Stated in the popular language, his so-called "Chinese learning as the fundamental structure and Western learning for practical use" meant the utilization of foreign guns to uphold feudal rule and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius.

The foreign affairs movement was a movement for self-salvation launched by the bureaucratic class under the pretext of "search for power" and "search for wealth." The "search for power" took the purchase of modern weapons from foreign capitalism or the purchase of machinery for the making of modern weapons as the basic content. The Chiangnan Manufactory General Bureau in Shanghai and the Chinling Machinery Bureau in Nanking planned and sponsored by Li Hung-chang in 1865, the Foochow Ship Administration Bureau (also called the Mawei Ship Administration Bureau) in Foochow set up by Ts'o Tsung-t'ang in 1866, and the Tientsin Machinery Bureau in Tientsin planned and sponsored by the Manchu aristocrat Ch'ung Hou in 1867 represented the principal contents of the activities in "search for power." The "search for wealth" took the setting up of civilian industries as the principal content. Because the foreign affairs faction felt the shortage of funds for operating military industries, it was necessary to promote some civilian industries to provide subsidies. From the seventies to the Sino-Japanese War of 1894, there were in all more than twenty such civilian industries, and among them the bigger ones were the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, the K'ailuan Colliery, the Moho Gold Mine, the Shanghai Machine Textile Bureau, the Hanyang Iron Mine, the Hupeh Textile Bureau, etc. Although the activities of the foreign affairs faction in "search for power and wealth" made a lot of noise for a while, they successively went bankrupt and failed under the attack of foreign capitalism.

In the seventies and eighties, Chang Chih-tung was still an official who worked in the capital and did not wield actual power. Later, because of the "meritorious service" he rendered to the Manchu Court during the Sino-French War, he was promoted as Governor of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. After the conclusion of the Sino-French War, for the purpose of curbing Li Hung-chang, the Manchu Court gave Chang Chih-tung the necessary support

and appointed him as Governor of Hukuang [covering parts of Hunan, Hupeh, Kwangtung and Kwangsi] to supervise the southern section of the Luhan Railway and take charge of the Hupeh Iron Smelting Plant and the Hupeh Textile Bureau. From then on, Chang Chih-tung became in one leap the bigwig of the foreign affairs faction. However, like those run by Tseng Kuo-fan and Li Hung-chang, the "modern enterprises" started by him also died a natural death soon afterward.

Why did the foreign affairs movements failed one after another over several decades? We merely give the handling of foreign affairs by Chang Chih-tung as example to explain this question.

In his activities to handle foreign affairs over the course of more than twenty years starting from his planning and sponsoring factories as the Governor of Kwangtung and Kwangsi up to his construction of mines and factories on a large scale as the Governor of Hukuang, Chang Chih-tung carried out a line that genuinely worshipped things foreign and fawned on foreign powers. First, he depended on capitalism for capital. The majority of mines and factories he ran were financed with foreign debts. For the sake of starting the Hupeh Rifle and Artillery Works alone, he borrowed from the Kaolin Company of Germany the huge sum of 10 million yuan. To set up the Hanyang Iron Works, he also borrowed more than 130,000 taels of silver from the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of Britain. For the sake of begging loans from the British Empire, he willingly "put up the Textile Bureau as collateral," and when the British side set harsh terms by demanding interest at the rate of 7 percent, Chang Chih-tung was actually so brazen-faced as to say, "This is not excessive; a high interest rate does not matter."* Next, he relied on foreigners for technical knowledge and manpower. When starting each engineering project, he invariably "made greater use of foreign artisans" ranging from mineral prospecting, drawing, installation of machinery to the construction of factory premises.** Without exception, "well-known foreign specialists were put in charge of work at all plants for refining steel."+ Construction work and production in all plants were "put under their charge free from restraints,"++ and it really could be said that without the foreign lords, the vassals would find it hard to walk even an inch. Third, complete sets of equipment and supplies, ranging from major items such as mining equipment and steel refining furnace

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* Collected Works of Lord Chang Wen-hsiang, Vol. 138: "Telegrams and Letters, Part 17."

** Ibid., Vol. 33: "Memoranda, Part 33, p. 9."

\+ Ibid., Vol. 34: "Memoranda, Part 34, p. 25."

++ Chang Chih-tung's "Urging Studies": "Minerology, Chapter 11."

to minor items such as sleepers, bricks, and screws had to be indented from abroad. "The rest of material supplies, such as iron beams and pillars for factory premises, the foundation of the plant and the stand of the furnace, cement for road construction and fire-clay" also "had to be imported from abroad."*

Seeing that imperialism had "strong ships and powerful guns," dynamite and fast-shooting rifles and realizing that China was thus dwarfed, Chang Chih-tung said that "the situation that the foreign powers are strong while China is weak is well known"** and that China was "found to be inferior on comparison."+ He said that "as we now desire to make China strong," "we cannot but pay attention to Western learning."++ Without foreigners, mining could not be carried out and factories could not be run because there "is no such talent" in the vast China.# Because he was a useless vassal himself, he also looked upon the laboring people of China as the "ignorant masses" and "fools" and shamelessly slandered "the Chinese people as having no far-reaching ambition."## No wonder that in the factories and mines run by him, the Chinese workers were only tools that could talk, and everything had to be put under the "charge" of the foreign devils.

However, Chang Chih-tung, through handling foreign affairs, vainly attempted to build, under the protective wing of imperialism, a so-called "self-feeding" industrial system. This was actually the delirium of a fool for the deception of self and others. In the last part of the 19th century, capitalism had already set out for the stage of imperialism. The imperialists were aggressive by nature. They occupied colonies by force, expanded the market for dumping their merchandise and the export of capital, plundered the place of origin of raw material and the cheap labor force, controlled the economic life of the colonies, and extracted a high margin of monopoly profit. They "never sought to turn feudal China into capitalist China" but "wanted to turn China into their semi-colony and colony." Therefore, through

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* Collected Works of Lord Chang Wen-hsiang, Vol. 33: "Memoranda, Part 33, p. 5."

** Chang Chih-tung's "Urging Studies": "Defending the Ignorant People."

+ Chang Chih-tung's "Urging Studies": "Increase of Wisdom, Chapter 1."

++ Chang Chih-tung's "Urging Studies": "Order Arrangements, Chapter 7."

Sun Yü-t'ang's "Historical Data of China's Modern Industry," last part, p. 818.

Chang Chih-tung's "Urging Studies": "Defending the Ignorant People."

handling foreign affairs on a large scale and pushing the line that worshipped things foreign and fawned on foreign powers, Chang Chih-tung was no different from opening the door to greet the bandits with a bow and selling out China's sovereignty to meet the need of imperialism for aggression and control.

Those "famous masters and artisans" engaged by Chang Chih-tung were nothing more than some braggarts and rascals, swindlers with no learning at all and enemy agents coming to steal economic information. They fed on the blood and sweat of the Chinese people, "fooled around all day long"* and had nothing to do. One foreign artisan of the Wuchang Yarn and Textile Bureau was paid a monthly salary of 400 yuan, but he only kept his name on the payroll for the salary and actually stayed in Shanghai doing nothing for as long as five years. When the Yarn and Textile Bureau was about to set the spindles and looms into operation, because there were not enough foreign artisans, it could only "suspend operation to wait for the artisans." Once "a machine did not work properly, the foreign artisan would buy another one to replace it."** The Wangsanshih Colliery of Tayeh was one of the two sites that caught the eyes of the foreign mining experts after a thorough search over six provinces. However, their prospecting proved to be inaccurate, and "after spending manpower and installing machines for the project, the coal deposit came to an abrupt end"** and water gushed forth. The foreign artisans could do nothing else but to abandon the mine. Shih Wei-li (时维礼), the so-called German "expert" "long engaged in railroad construction," was actually a secret agent who came to China to steal economic information on China's mineral resources. In the name of prospecting for minerals, he made his way all over the banks of the Yangtze River to collect economic information. As soon as he discovered the "rich mineral deposit" of the Tayeh Iron Mine, he secretly sent information to the German government. Chang Chih-tung looked upon these shameless fellows as though they were divine, and he even recommended the Manchu Court to grant them "rewards." He nonsensically said, "The various foreign artisans at work tried their utmost to maintain the projects constructed under their supervision, and they spared no efforts in rectifying shortcomings at all times. You are requested to permit your servant to select the outstanding cases of these artisans at work...recommended rewards for the fruits of their hard work."** This really was the look of a simon-pure slavish comprador.

Those "sharp weapons" which Chang Chih-tung regarded as precious treasures and bought at a high price were only some junks dumped on China by the imperialists in the predicament of economic crisis. The iron

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* Wang Ching-yü's "Historical Data of China's Modern Industry, Part I, p. 469.

** Collected Works of Lord Chang Wen-hsiang, Vol. 34: Memoranda, Part 34," pp. 26, 27, 23, 15.

smelting and steel refining furnaces of the Hanyang Iron Works were not only antiquated and backward, but also unfit for use. "When they are first put into operation, there are bound to be toothing troubles such as imcompact structure and leakage of fire and air."* After no more than two years, these foreign furnaces either were "in trouble" or had "subsided" and "all of them had to be rebuilt or dismantled." For the Tayeh Iron Works (the predecessor of the Tayeh Steel Works) which were constructed later, "all machines and furnaces were ordered and bought from Japan, and when trial use was made of the hoist as the furnace was put on stream," because "it was not powerful enough, it almost toppled over." The boiler and air-blower "were both inadequate for the use of two furnaces. The huge sum expended brought but endless troubles."** At that time, people with sharp eyes had pointed out that the foreign "machines are in a very bad shape" and "are perfunctorily built for the customers."+

The activities conducted by Chang Chih-tung in foreign affairs under the guidance of this reactionary line to worship things foreign and fawn on foreign powers not only had not found for China a road to "wealth" and "self-improvement" but had, on the contrary, squandered away countless riches and the blood and sweat of the laboring people for the enrichment of foreign capitalists. The result could only be total bankruptcy. The factories and mines set up by Chang Chih-tung in Hupeh incurred alarming external debts and domestic expenditures, and their expenditures and losses increased progressively. They were like bottomless pits that could never be filled. But their products had no way to compete with the merchandise dumped by imperialism, and their quality was so poor that they could not be sold. Finally, even Chang Chih-tung himself was "troubled" and "in anxiety." He felt that he had "no more means to scrape money together and there is no chance of survival."++ Later, he even attempted to sell the first modern undertaking he set up in Hupeh--the Hanyang Iron Works--to imperialism, but because of the opposition of all quarters in society, this was not fulfilled. The Hanyang Iron Works, the Tayeh Iron Mine, the Hupeh Textile Bureau and other factories and mines all had to take in the

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* Collected Works of Lord Chang Wen-hsiang, Vol. 34: "Memoranda, Part 34," pp. 26, 27, 23, 15.

** Ch'en Chen's "Historical Data of China's Modern Industry," Third Edition, p. 426.

\+ Wang Ching-yü's "Historical Data of China's Modern Industry," Part I, p. 470.

++ Wang Ching-yü's "Historical Data of China's Modern Industry," Part I, p. 471.

end the road of advertising for buyers because "without taking this course there is no other way out."* Chang Chih-tung's activities to run modern enterprises in Hupeh area thus completely went bankrupt.

After the operation of these factories and mines was taken over by merchants, the imperialists took advantage of the fact that they were in trouble to convert their loans to such enterprises into shares. The ownership of these enterprises thus fell into the hands of foreign capitalists, and they were completely converted into comprador enterprises. For example, the so-called "Hanyang-Tayeh-P'inghsiang Company" that owned the Hanyang Iron Works, the Tayeh Iron Mine, the Tayeh Iron Works and the P'inghsiang Colliery was finally sold as a whole to Japanese imperialism and it became the biggest raw material base of Japan in Asia.

Those who worshipped things foreign and fawned on foreign powers economically necessarily would practice capitulation and national betrayal politically. If it were said that Chang Chih-tung was an out-and-out comprador in the operation of enterprises, then he was a simon-pure traitor in his attitude toward imperialist aggression. When he operated factories and mines in Hupeh, he mainly borrowed money and bought goods from Britain and Germany. Consequently, he vigorously advocated "fortifying relations with Britain and drawing close to Germany." After the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War of 1894, he further put forward the line of capitulation and national betrayal that called for "baiting other countries with fat profit. He advocated that China should accede to all aggressive demands made by Tsarist Russia and other countries in the past in order to beseech Britain, Russia and other countries "to work in concert and bring about peace." After the outbreak of the patriotic I Ho T'uan movement against imperialism in 1900, besides sending a telegram to the Ch'ing Court urging "suppression," Chang Chih-tung ganged up with Liu Shen-i, Governor of Kiangsu and Chekiang, to conclude with various imperialist countries the treaty for "mutual defense in the Southeast," thus openly forming a counter-revolutionary alliance with imperialism. The physiognomy of this traitor Chang Chih-tung was thus totally bared.

It is not difficult to see that in close to twenty years of activities through which Chang Chih-tung handled foreign affairs, he practiced the philosophy of servility to things foreign and the line of worshipping and fawning on foreign powers. In these two decades he also practiced the betrayal of sovereignty, capitulation and national betrayal, thus accelerating the transformation of China into a colony or semi-colony. The failure of the movement to promote modern undertakings not only is the judgment passed by history on Chang Chih-tung and his gang of traitors, but has also announced the complete bankruptcy of the philosophy of servility to things foreign! Meanwhile, it has also profoundly revealed

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* Wang Ching-yü's "Historical Data of China's Modern Industry," Part I, p. 471.

to us that in order to develop industry in China, it is imperative to thoroughly criticize this ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline--the philosophy of servility to things foreign, and follow the bright road of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" charted by Chairman Mao. Only in this way can China really be made wealthy and strong and forever stay invincible.

For a long time, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company vigorously pushed the philosophy of servility to things foreign and the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace. Lin Piao picked up the tattered banner of worshipping things foreign and fawning on foreign powers and frenziedly resisted Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. At all times he vainly attempted to go over completely to Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. He was willing to serve as "son emperor" to practice what he called "making the people wealthy and the country strong" under the "nuclear protective umbrella" of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. His criminal object was to change the basic line of the Party, to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat, to turn China once again into the colony and satellite of imperialism and social-imperialism and to bring the laboring people of China once again into a situation of extreme hardship. They were a gang of simon-pure renegades and traitors.

Our adherence to the great policy of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" calls for tapping our own potentialities, placing our policy on the basis of our own strength, and relying on our own strength to carry out socialist construction. But we have not rejected the learning and introduction of the advanced equipment and technique of other countries because of this. We do not adopt a policy of exclusion or isolation. The question lies in what line is carried out. Should we show blind faith in foreign machines or stand for the simultaneous promotion of indigenous and modern methods? Should we see only things but not human beings or firmly maintain that "man is the decisive factor"? Should we take the road of developing China's industry ourselves or trail behind others at a snail's pace? This is fraught with the violent struggle between the two lines. Historical experience shows that when we wholeheartedly rely on the working class to fully bring their wisdom, resourcefulness and strength into play under the guidance of the correct line, our socialist enterprises will go forward full of vitality and vigor. On the contrary, they will hesitate at the crossroads and will be hampered.

Taking the Tayeh Steel Works for instance, from the establishment of the machine repairing plant of the Tayeh Iron Mine by Chang Chih-tung up to the present, its history covers over eighty years. In close to sixty years prior to liberation, it managed to produce only some pig iron that could not be turned into products. In the short period of twenty and more years after liberation, through carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the working masses of the Tayeh Steel Works have quickly transformed the features of this old plant and built a modern iron and steel enterprise on the ruins of the old plant. Through energetically criticizing the "philosophy of servility to things foreign," the "doctrine of

trailing behind others at a snail's pace" and the "management" of plants by experts," the broad masses of workers have carried forward the revolutionary dauntless spirit of daring to think and act. They have created many types of advanced production technology through the vigorous development of technical innovations and the constant improvement of production equipment. Through refining some "prestige steel" which the foreign experts asserted that we could not refine in the past, they have produced for the country many types of steel products of excellent quality and rendered contributions toward supporting national construction and the world revolution.

Practice shows that so long as we unswervingly adhere to the great policy of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" as charted by Chairman Mao, shatter the foreign conventions and take our own road in industrial development, we certainly can overtake and surpass the advanced level of the world in not too long a time and build our country into a socialist power with modern agriculture, modern industry, modern national defense and modern science and technique.

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FROM THE COMMUNE, BACK TO THE COMMUNE

It Is Good To Be Peasants After Graduation from the Agricultural College

- an investigation on the practice of "from the commune and back to the commune" by the Agricultural College of Ch'aoyang, Liaoning

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 2, 1974)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

The Party committee of the Agricultural College of Ch'aoyang and the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students have seriously carried out to the letter Chairman Mao's teaching, "Students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study" by implementing the practice of bringing students "from the commune and back to the commune," and trained a large number of laborers with both socialist consciousness and knowledge of agricultural science and technique have been trained for the local areas. This is another socialist new thing appearing on the educational front in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. We hope that the comrades in all places will attach importance to this experience and, under the guidance of the idea that "it is imperative to make revolution in education," sum up their own practical experience, further reform the old educational system, reform the old teaching guidelines and methods, and continuously develop an excellent situation in the revolution in education.

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The Agricultural College of Ch'aoyang, Liaoning, is formed by the merging of the part of the former Shenyang Agricultural College removed to Ch'aoyang five years ago with several units, such as the Agricultural Scientific Research Institute of the Ch'aoyang Administrative District, the Ch'aoyang Water Conservation School and an agricultural school. Prior to this year, it was called the Ch'aoyang Branch of the Liaoning Agricultural College. It is divided into the four departments of agriculture, fruit trees, veterinary science and water conservation. It lies in two mountain valleys several tens of li away from the town of Ch'aoyang hsien. At present, it has 1,200 students and over 300 teachers and staff members.

Over the past few years, guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line, the revolutionary teachers and students led by the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College Party committee have opened up a broad road for inaugurating a new-type socialist agricultural college.

Training Agricultural Scientists and Technicians for the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

Prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Shenyang Agricultural College was operated in a big city. The agricultural college was publicized as an institution for training advanced "agriculturists" and "horticulturists" and at least for training agricultural scientists and technicians at and above the hsien level. Teaching was divorced from proletarian politics and from the practice of the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside. Some of the students trained were unwilling to head for the countryside and those who went to the countryside were incapable of solving practical problems and were not welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, inspired by Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is imperative to make revolution in education," some cadres and teachers of the Shenyang Agricultural College came in 1970 to the countryside of the Ch'aoyang Administrative District. On the one hand, they received re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and, on the other, they run short-term training classes for training agricultural technicians urgently needed by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Here, they saw for themselves the tremendous changes taking place in the broad countryside. The poor and lower-middle peasants urgently called for the reform of farming techniques and the practice of scientific farming. The Ch'aoyang Administrative District had around 2,000 production brigades. This called for 20,000 agricultural technicians of various types. From this, the cadres and teachers participating in the short-term training classes were educated and enlightened: As the factories have to train engineering and technical personnel from among workers, the countryside must also train agricultural technicians from among the poor and lower-middle peasants. The Party committee of the branch college analyzed the local conditions, listened to the views of cadres and teachers, and decided to select, according to Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," students from among poor and lower-middle peasants with practical experience to take up study in the school for a few years. After graduation, the students had to return to the communes and brigades to play the role of a new-type of peasants with socialist consciousness and culture and with a grasp of modern science and technique in agriculture.

This way of running Ch'aoyang Branch College immediately aroused a strong reaction. In the school, someone said, "This approach makes people look down upon the Agricultural College." In society, some people also voiced their opposition saying, "Who will enroll themselves if they have to lead the life of peasants after their graduation from college?" It was asserted that this kind of college could not find students and those admitted would be unwilling to return to where they came from. However, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune and brigade cadres displayed the greatest enthusiasm for this way of running school. On hearing that the Ch'aoyang Branch College intended to select college students from production teams and the graduated students

were required to return to the production teams to which they belonged, an old poor peasant of the Tienshenghao commune, Lingyüan hsien, effusively praised, "This is good, this is good! It is precisely the very wish of us croppers. We have looked forward to this for many years. This time our dream will come true." A cadre of the Heich'engtzu brigade, Heich'engtzu commune, Peip'iao hsien, said elatedly, "The students sent by the production team, who are born and raised locally, are well acquainted with the conditions of class struggle and the two-line struggle in the place. They also have clearer idea of the soil and climate of the locality and the problems that are required to be solved in production. It is right and agreeable for them to go to school for a few years, to return again to the production team to join everyone else in fighting heaven and earth, learning from Tachai and practicing scientific farming!" For the sake of recommending students, the cadres at the commune and brigade levels of the K'atsokenchao commune picked and chose and made one assessment after another before settling on the right persons. After a production team near the school heard that the school was about to enroll students, the team cadres made several trips in a desire to send students to take up study. It happened that the school had got its full quota of students at that time and there were problems in board and lodging. These cadres were advised to try again next year. But nothing said could satisfy them. They said, "If there is no room in the dormitory, we can live at our own home. If it is difficult to provide us with meals, we can bring our own food. If there is not enough seats in the classroom, we can listen outside the window." The school could do nothing else but to admit the students sent.

When the news about the training of college students "from the commune to be sent back to the commune" by the Ch'aoyang branch spread around, the Party committee of the branch college constantly received applications and letters of inquiry resuesting for admission. In their letters, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and rusticated educated youths wrote with enthusiasm, "Because your school aims at training rural college students, so we specially apply for permission to study in your college."

Building Up a New System for Pushing Teaching with Scientific Research and Production

To insure that the students are drawn from and sent back to communes and brigades to form a generation of new-type peasants with socialist consciousness and culture, it is imperative to thoroughly reform the old educational system, teaching policy and teaching method.

Three years ago, the Ch'aoyang Branch College selected the first group of college students from among the poor and lower-middle peasants. The Party committee of the branch seriously summed up the experience of the school in launching short-term training classes section by section and established the teaching system of "going up or stepping down many times." The so-called "up" referred to studying in the school and the so-called "down" meant practice back in the production team.

The content, time and number of "up" and "down" varied with the specialities and grades. The school was closely linked up with communes and brigades so that a new generation of people could be tempered and brought up in the heat of the three great revolutionary movements.

Learning from Tachai was an important course for the teachers and students of the Ch'aoyang Branch College. The Party committee of the Branch College constantly educated the broad masses of teachers and students with the revolutionary spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants at Tachai in thoroughly implementing the Party's basic line, firmly adhering to the socialist road, relying on their own efforts and fighting amidst hardships. In light of their own salient features, the various specialities set up their bases for learning from Tachai. The agriculture department had 150 mow of seed plots, experimental plots and high-yield fields. The fruit and forestry department managed an orchard with over 2,000 fruit trees. The department of veterinary science ran a pig farm, a veterinary hospital, a breeding station, and a small pharmaceutical plant. At the bases for learning from Tachai, the students studied as they carried out production and scientific experiment. They worked hard in starting undertakings, further learned what was the spirit of Tachai, and gradually grasped the skill of creating Tachai-type fields. Every time the students returned to take up practice in the production team, the poor and lower-middle peasants were more than delighted to find that they still had tanned faces and callous hands and were full of vigor in work.

In the process of teaching, they shattered the old teaching system and set up a new system that used scientific research and production activities to give impetus to the three-in-one combination of teaching, scientific research and production. Based on the problems that had to be solved in the development of agricultural production in the Ch'aoyang Administrative District, they defined the scientific research topics for incorporation into state plans. The teachers and students organized teaching activities around the scientific research topics and the key links in production. The students were allowed to grasp the necessary basic theory and technique, to participate in different specific scientific research activities and to grasp the methods of scientific research and scientific farming.

For instance, the agriculture department last year started 12 scientific research topics comprising over 13 research projects, including the breeding of new varieties of sorghum, maize, millet and cotton, experiments in the techniques of cotton and grain culture, biological prevention and control of plant diseases and insect pests, research in foliage nitrogen fixation, etc. Through participation in scientific research and production practice, the students learned in a lively and vigorous manner.

The climate of the Ch'aoyang Administrative District is dry and arid, and as the sandstorms are relatively serious, it is not easy to protect the peanut seedlings. Student Liu Kuang-i of the Agriculture Department

derived some revelation from the four-plow sowing of cotton, conducted research together with the teachers and students, and decided to apply the four-plow sowing method to the cultivation of peanuts. The results achieved were very satisfactory. Last year, the peanut high-yield plot chalked up a good harvest of 560 catties per mow, thus setting up a record high yield in the cultivation of peanuts for the Ch'aoyang Administrative District.

Sending the students "back to the production team to take up practice" is an important aspect of the teaching system of the Ch'aoyang Branch College. Their methods of work were: The first-year students were required to devote the bulk of their time to study in the school. The second-year students were required to devote seven or eight months to study in the school and four or five months back in the production team for practice. The third-year students were required to devote four or five months to study in the school and seven or eight months in the production team for practice. In this way, the whole course called for two years of study in the school and one year of practice back in the production team. According to the salient features of the specialities and grades, some were arranged to go down to take up practice four times a year and some three times a year. Taking the 2nd-year students of the agriculture department for instance, in the early part of the year, the students went down to help the production teams formulate plans for production and scientific experiment and organize a scientific experiment team. During the time of spring sowing, they went down to run training classes for spring sowing and field management and to take part in sowing. During the summer time, they went down to tackle pollination in seed plots and the prevention and control of plant diseases and insect pests and to participate in field management. During the autumn harvest time, they went down to participate in harvesting, to examine the seeds, to collect experiment data and to sum up the rich experience of the masses. Every time they returned to the production team to take up practice, the students were required by the school to submit reports on their work to the commune and brigade leadership, to play an active part in political activities and the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, to participate in collective productive labor, to popularize advanced agricultural techniques, and to carry out specific scientific experiments under the leadership of the local Party organization. During the period the students were back in the production team, the teachers made regular rounds to conduct inspection and give guidance. Every time the students returned to school they were required to exchange and sum up experiences for improvement.

The advantages of this teaching system are: First, the students can during the period of study make contributions to agricultural production. During the period of practice back in the production team this year, student Yang Hsiao-min of Ch'angli hsien, Hopei Province, joined the cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants of the production team in experimenting with the cultivation of wheat over 27 mow of sandy land. The average per-mow yield was 550 catties, and out of the 5 mow of high-yield fields, the average per-mow yield was 880 catties. This brigade has

1,200 mow of sandy land which was in the past good for only one crop of peanuts a year. The success of this experiment has made it possible to cultivate two agricultural crops a year on more than 1,000 mow of sandy land and to increase output by double. According to incomplete statistics, 289 students from the three specialities in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry have this year run over 200 technical training classes and trained 3,189 peasant-technicians for the communes and brigades. They have also helped the communes and brigades to organize 72 scientific experiment teams (groups) and joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in cultivating 7,456 mow of experimental plots and seed plots of various types. Together with the commune members attending the training classes, they have pruned over 157,700 fruit trees and grafted 530,000 fruit trees. They have castrated over 14,400 head of pigs for the production teams and commune members, treated over 24,440 head of sick animals and artifically inseminated 1,200 big animals. Through practical action, the broad masses of students have put in practice Chairman Mao's teaching, "Education must serve proletarian politics and be integrated with productive labor," and made contributions to the development of agricultural production.

Second, when the students return to the production team to take up practice, they must make propaganda among the masses, organize the masses, and energetically unfold work. This is a process of comprehensive training that fundamentally shatters the state of "three departures" typical of the old school which confined the students to the classroom and cut them off from the world. The return of the students to the communes and brigades to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and mingle with the poor and lower-middle peasants as a single entity has changed the state of alienation of the students of the old college from the workers and peasants. The students at all times are not cut off from the communes and brigades, their roots strike deeper and deeper. The students claim that "from the commune and back to the commune" is the orientation and "going up and stepping down many times" is the bridge.

Third, the return of the students to production teams to take up practice on the one hand deepens their understanding of the relevant theoretical knowledge acquired in school. Meanwhile, it has also laid down the foundation for the study of new theories and skills.

A New Generation of Students Trained by a New College

The first group of college students selected from among the poor and lower-middle peasants by the Ch'aoyang Branch College who graduated in January this year have returned to their own communes and brigades.

Recently, we went to visit at different times some communes and production brigades in K'atso, Chienp'ing and Pehpiao hsien. Everywhere we went, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the commune and brigade cadres told us with a sense of great satisfaction, "This group of college

students have mud all over their bodies and calluses all over their hands. They are quite capable of solving problems and are very useful."

For hundreds and thousands of years, the exploiting classes have all along advocated that "he who excels in learning should apply himself to be an officer" and "get learned in order to become an official." Through practical action, the first group of students of the Ch'aoyang Branch College have courageously made a radical rupture with these traditional concepts of the exploiting classes. After his return to the production team following graduation, student Chang Yao-ch'en was constantly bombarded by the old ideology and influence in society. Some said sneeringly, "We have never seen a college graduate play the part of a peasant!" With a sense of righteousness, Chang Yao-ch'en replied, "To be a peasant is my aspiration. Why is it that college graduates can only be cadres and not peasants? What is wrong with joining the broad masses of commune members to push up production in the home village so as to bring about all-round development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and side occupations, and tremendous changes to the mountains and rivers?" He played an active part in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, fervently popularized scientific farming and won the trust of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Now, he is serving as a member of the brigade Party branch and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee.

Comrade Ch'en Wen-chung who graduated from the agriculture department returned to the Huangchiat'ien brigade in K'atso to serve as a group leader in the agricultural scientific experiment station of the brigade. He worked assiduously and industriously and buckled down to the business of scientific farming in the brigade. He was rewarded with great achievements. The members of his group made weather observations and forecasts, brought irrigation to upland fields, forecast insect pests, assessed soil nutriment, bred superior seeds and studied the high-yield fields. The commune members were effusive in their praise of their scientific experiments.

Wang Wen-yu was full of original ideas and quite capable of analyzing and solving problems while in school. After returning to his home village in the Heich'engtzu brigade of the Heich'engtzu commune, Pehpiao hsien, he also had reaped gratifying achievements. Three years ago, he went with his teachers to the Hainan Island to take up breeding work. He made use of his rest hours to breed 36 hybrid groups of sorghum and two hybrid groups of maize. Back in the school, he persevered in conducting experiments and had initially appraised three waterlogging-tolerant, alkali resistant, high-yield groups which were fit for cultivation in his home village. This year, back in the brigade after graduation, he started to breed these strains. He also helped the commune leadership in popularizing throughout the commune a high-yield cultivation method which he had developed himself in over two years of experiments. Thus, a new way for producing high-yield sorghum was found for the local area.

The first group of poor and lower-middle peasant college students graduated from the Ch'aoyang Branch College have doggedly stuck to the vast countryside in the Ch'aoyang Administrative District. With a new spirit and a new outlook, they vigorously fight on the forefront of agriculture in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture for the purpose of changing the spiritual outlook and the production features of the countryside.

- By Our Own Correspondent and
Our Own Reporter

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PLA MEN

PLA Men Strive To Be Good at Using Pen As Well As Gun

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1975)

"as an army of the proletariat, we must be good at using the pen as well as the gun. to be able to use the pen, we should master general knowledge and, more important, wield the weapon of marxism-leninism to criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism and launch ceaseless attacks on corrupt, decadent ideologies."

this was stated by teng hsin, deputy chief of staff of a unit under the peking garrison of the chinese people's liberation army. he told hsinhua how commanders and fighters in his unit had taken an active part in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius since early last year. as in p.l.a. units throughout the army, they thoroughly criticized lin piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the doctrines of confucius and mencius which represent the ideologies of the reactionary, decadent classes.

we travelled along with this army unit during its winter field march and bivouac. the p.l.a. men kept up their criticism of lin piao and confucius while camping or going from one place to another. they also joined rural people's commune members at criticism meetings in the fields.

teng hsin is close to 50 and has been in the army for nearly 30 years. he was commended as a combat hero in the years of revolutionary wars. in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, he went to the companies and, together with the men, studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and criticized lin piao and confucius. he has written a number of articles, including those which criticize lin piao's bourgeois military line by citing instances of battles in the war of liberation. he also visited nearby factories, schools and people's communes to conduct education on chairman mao's military thinking and military line and criticize lin piao's bourgeois military line. the commanders and fighters praise him because, in the struggle to criticize the bourgeoisie, he has displayed as much valour as in the war years.

summing up his ideological gains, teng hsin said: "the struggle to consolidate the socialist system is a long and complex one. the class enemies will yet engage in all forms of sabotage and trouble-making. these include military forms, or the use of arms, and non-military forms, or attacks in the realm of the

superstructure. to maintain its proletarian character, our army must arm itself with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and be able to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism and between the bourgeois and the proletarian lines, so as to ensure that the gun always remains in the hands of the party and the people without being seized by careerists and conspirators as a means to usurp state power and restore the old order."

we visited one company which was honoured as a heroic company during the war of liberation, and learned that in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, many of the officers and men have read in the past year the "manifesto of the communist party" by marx and engels, "critique of the gotha programme" by marx, "imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism" and "the state and revolution" by lenin and the four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung". to achieve good results, they set aside study periods each week and held regular discussions. they often conducted criticism at meetings and on wall newspapers. applying the marxist stand, viewpoint and method, they have gone ever deeper in their criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of lin piao and the doctrines of confucius and mencius peddled by him.

to gain depth in such criticism, the company took up research on the struggle between the confucian and the legalist schools in chinese history and formed a group for writing and telling stories about this struggle. deputy company commander wang chia-chun, the head of the group, pointed out: "we are engaging the bourgeoisie in a non-military battle of restoration versus counter-restoration. for the sake of the revolution, we must win the battle in spite of all difficulties."

the men in wang's group earnestly studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and consulted the "historical records", the "history of the early han dynasty" and other books on ancient chinese history. they made every effort to apply the marxist-leninist stand, viewpoint and method in their analytical study of history, including the historical experience of the struggle between the confucian and the legalist schools and of class struggle as a whole, and wrote more than 50 historical stories. one of these "liuhsia chih denounces confucius", is compiled from records in ancient works and dealt with a tit-for-tat debate between chih, leader of a slave uprising, and confucius. preaching his reactionary and decadent concepts of benevolence, righteousness and virtue, confucius tried to persuade chih to give up the uprising, but he was completely silenced and driven into panic by chih's powerful refutations. the story vividly shows the vehement class hatred of the slaves in the

spring and autumn period for confucius, apologist of the slave-owning nobility, and demonstrates the dauntless militancy of the chinese labouring people. the p.l.a. men told such stories written by themselves in various army units and won favourable comments.

every p.l.a. company now has a force of marxist theoretical workers who form the backbone in study and criticism.

tang shih-kun, a fighter in wang chia-chun's company, studied lenin's "the state and revolution" and chairman mao's works. applying the marxist-leninist theory on the state and method of class analysis, he wrote an article to criticize the reactionary nature of the "government by virtue" preached by confucius and the "government by benevolence" hawked by lin piao, pointing out that, by spreading such reactionary fallacies, they attempted to lull the labouring people's fighting will, preserve the rule of the reactionary classes and restore the old order. the article was carried in the peking press.

tsui ching-min, a 21-year-old new fighter, has conscientiously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and taken an active part in mass criticism in the past year. meanwhile, he has never slackened his effort in military training. he practised over a hundred throws of handgrenades a day and went on doing so even though his arm became swollen. starting with a throw of some 30 metres, he has extended it to 68 metres in a few months. the company he belongs to has made outstanding achievements in military training under the impetus of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

RURAL MEDICAL WORK

Rural Medical Work Improves in Northwest China Autonomous Region

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Jan. 13, 1975)

rural medical and health work in the ningsia hui autonomous region has taken a big step forward since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. this has resulted in a marked improvement in the health of the people of hui, han, mongolian and other nationalities in this northwest china autonomous region.

following chairman mao's instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", the health departments in the region have in recent years devoted much of their personnel, material and funds to accelerating the development of rural medical and health work. in addition to general hospitals in the municipalities and counties (banners) in the region, clinics have been set up in all people's communes and medical stations in 80 per cent of the production brigades. many production teams now have health workers and midwives of their own. health workers at commune level have increased 67.3 per cent over 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution. the number of beds in county hospitals and commune clinics now accounts for over 66 per cent of the total in the region.

medical and health organizations at all levels in the region have made a general survey of the major diseases affecting the health of the people and launched a mass movement for preventive work. since goitre is an endemic of high incidence, the autonomous region has organized medical workers and bare-foot doctors to make a universal survey of the disease and bring it under control by popularizing the method of adding iodine to table salt. thanks to these efforts, the original patients have been cured and no new cases have been reported these years.

local medical and health departments have also organized a survey of the variety and distribution of the resources of medicinal herbs, folk remedies and tested prescriptions in the autonomous region. findings in the survey have been compiled in to books, including catalogues of local medicinal herbs and other manuals.

many production brigades and cooperative medical stations are growing medicinal herbs and mobilizing commune members to collect them. the region is now not only self-sufficient in medicinal herbs but has a certain amount to spare for other parts of the country.

city doctors now working in the countryside have made a great contribution to the improvement of rural medical and health work. since 1970, 700 medical workers from peking and tientsin have come to work in the rural areas here alongside local medical workers from regional and municipal hospitals. in addition, groups of urban medical workers make regular rounds of the villages every year, mobilizing the masses for patriotic health campaigns, helping train barefoot doctors and other rural health workers, introducing preventive measures and giving prompt treatment. quite a number of serious cases were cured by city doctors on such medical tours.

one of these cases was 48-year-old hu kuei-ying, a woman commune member and former poor peasant in lochuan commune, haiyuan county, in the liupan mountain area, who was cured by a medical team from peking of serious prolapse of the uterus which she contracted in the pre-liberation days. choked with emotion, she said: "doctors sent by chairman mao have brought me back to health, i must work hard to live up to the kindness of our party."

WEATHER FORECASTING

Red Weather Forecaster Performs Good Service

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jan. 14, 1975)

a young woman of chuang nationality, chou hui-chu, has gained the praise of local people of various nationalities for her services as a meteorological worker in the tuan yao autonomous county in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region.

thirtytwo-year-old chou hui-chu comes from a poor-peasant family and she returned to her home village in 1958 after graduating from middle school. the fact that crops were frequently damaged by had weather set her thinking, and she organized the first meteorological team ever known in the yaoshan area. most of the members were young women of roughly her own age and when they finished their farm work, they undertook some weather observation. their initiative was warmly supported by the local party organization and the commune members. the county meteorological observatory supplied them with a set of instruments and the production brigade built them an observation station.

the team regularly recorded temperature, humidity, wind direction, wind speed, cloud formation, rainfall and other natural phenomena, and drew up charts of changes in rainfall, temperature and humidity. apart from sending this data to the county meteorological station, the team also analyzed the material themselves and connected it with the experience of local peasants.

chou hui-chu studied industriously and gradually grasped the laws governing the changes in the weather. in time, she visited the more than 40 local valleys and discussed weather lore with elderly chuang and yao peasants. she collected folk sayings related to weather forecasting. through a long period of observation and study, she noted the reactions of more than 50 different insects, birds and plants to changes in the weather including ants, earthworms, eagles, cuckoos, fireflies and wild peach trees.

on one occasion when chou hui-chu was working together with other commune members on a hill slope, a white bird suddenly flew overhead and clouds appeared on the horizon. there was a local saying: "white bird in the hills foretells a flood"; chou hui-chu analyzed the rising temperature and humidity and concluded that a heavy storm was due within 24 hours. at that time the maize had just ripened. the party committee of the people's commune took her prediction seriously and aroused the masses to harvest the crop on all low-lying land that very evening. sure enough, in the small hours of the morning, the rain began to pour. the storm lasted two days and inundated the low-lying land, but because the commune had been forewarned, it avoided big losses.

in the past years, chou hui-chu's meteorological team has issued over 2,000 short term forecasts in addition to those published by the county station, and most of them have been accurate. the local poor and lower-middle peasants praise her as "our red weather manager".

chou hui-chu has also investigated and studied various problems of production, endeavoring to use meteorology to serve agriculture more. in this locality the peasants used to grow maize twice a year, but the late crop was frequently hit by autumn dry spells and cold winds. could the sowing and reaping be done earlier to avoid these adversities? chou hui-chu and the commune scientific group made an investigation and found that although a large area was mountainous, the valleys were very deep and the trees were dense, so that frost seldom appeared in the lower parts of the valleys, the temperature rose gradually in the spring and animal droppings were available as base fertilizer. they concluded that the people here could sow maize earlier. the commune members have accepted

the opinion of chou hui-chu and the scientific group; they now sow the early maize earlier and the late maize flowers and bears fruits before the onset of the autumn dry spell and cold winds. as a result grain output rose.

SUGARCANE

Kwangsi Becomes China's New Sugarcane Base

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jan. 14, 1975)

the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china has become the nation's new sugar-cane base. the total area under the crop has reached some 107,000 hectares, nearly two times the figure for 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution and over seven times the figure at the time of liberation. the region's sugar output in the refining season is 320,000 tons, 2.6 times the 1965 figure.

subtropical and tropical kwangsi is favoured by abundant rain and has much wasteland to be reclaimed. in line with the policy of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development", the autonomous region's party committee has expanded sugar-cane production while ensuring a continuous rise in grain output. in the past few years, planned land reclamation by rural people's communes and state farms has resulted in an extension of both grain and sugar-cane fields. since 1970, over 33,000 hectares of idle land have been planted to sugar-cane. communes and state farms increased the per unit output of sugar-cane by building water conservancy projects, deep ploughing and soil improvement, popularizing new varieties and other measures.

kwangsi's sugar refining industry has grown rapidly. the region has 61 mechanized refineries plus over 4,200 small mills each with a daily output of 15 tons or less. every county has its own refining industry. at the time of liberation, the whole region had only one mechanized refinery with a daily capacity of 30 tons.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroon Minister Receives Chinese Acrobatic Troupe

(NCNA-English Yaounde, Jan. 13, 1975)

cameroon minister of youth and sports felix tonye received here today the wuhan acrobatic troupe of china with shen chien as leader and tang yun-wu as deputy leader.

at the meeting, minister tonye warmly welcomed the troupe, he said: "your visit can strengthen the bonds of friendship between our two countries, our two peoples and our two governments. it enables us to see china's great millennial civilization."

this evening, the minister gave a cocktail party in honour of the acrobatic troupe.

at the meeting and the party both a cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed.

on january 10, chinese ambassador to cameroon wei pao-shan gave a reception for the troupe's visit to cameroon.

CHINA AND GHANA

Ghanaian Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail and Film Show Marking Revolution Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1975)

ghanaian ambassador to china richard m. akwei gave a cocktail and film show at his embassy here this afternoon on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the 13th of january revolution.

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry liang chang-wu and others attended.

present were diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to china.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chi Teng-kuei Meets Visiting Group of Activists of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox)

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1975)

chi teng-kuei, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the visiting group of activists of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox). leader of the group is teruaki sakata, vice-secretary general of the headquarters of the association, and secretary general is emi inoguchi.

present at the meeting were sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, and wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

Chinese Women's Delegation Visits Fukushima

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jan. 14, 1975)

the chinese women's delegation returned here yesterday after visiting fukushima prefecture.

during its stay in fukushima, the delegation was warmly welcomed in a meeting sponsored by the fukushima committee to welcome the chinese women's delegation. at the meeting the women of the two countries exchanged views on the emancipation of women, the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the education of women and children and the question of promoting friendly exchanges between the peoples and women of the two countries. they also had a get-together.

the delegation visited villages, a hospital and department stores, and had cordial conversations with the women of villages.

during their contacts, the chinese and japanese women expressed the unanimous determination to contribute their efforts to implementing the china-japan joint statement and to the further development of the friendship between the two peoples.

when it arrived in fukushima on january 12, the chinese delegation was accorded a warm welcome by tatsuya sato, mayor of fukushima, leading members of the city's welcoming committee as well as friends from various circles.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

First Malaysian Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1975)

hashim bin sultan, malaysia's first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to china, arrived in peking by air today.

CHINA AND MALTA

Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff Passes Through Peking on Way Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1975)

prime minister dominic mintoff of the republic of malta and his party made a transit stop in peking and left for home by air this afternoon after concluding their visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

they were greeted and sent off at peking airport by chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and chinese ambassador to malta liu pu.

present was li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy in peking.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Keng Piao Fetes Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1975)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the delegation of the norwegian workers' communist party (marxist-leninist) led by sigurd allern, chairman of the party, with sverre knutsen, secretary of the party, as the deputy leader. hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present at the banquet were feng hsuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of organizations concerned, including li hsiao-pai and hsing chu-fang.

the delegation arrived in peking on january 9.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

RCP Central Committee Thanks CPC Central Committee

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1975)

the central committee of the communist party of china received on january 9 a message sent by the central committee of the romanian communist party. the message most sincerely thanks the central committee of the communist party of china for its greetings and wishes extended on the occasion of the conclusion of the 11th congress of the romanian communist party and comrade ceausescu's re-election as general secretary of the romanian communist party. the message reads as follow:

peking

the central committee of the communist party of china
dear comrades:

we most sincerely thank the central committee of the communist party of china for its greetings and wishes extended on the occasion of the conclusion of the 11th congress of the romanian communist party and comrade nicolae ceausescu's re-election as general secretary of the romanian communist party. we wish the fraternal chinese people, led by the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung, greater new successes in socialist construction in their country and in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for the promotion of the peoples' cooperation, progress and world peace.

the central committee of
the romanian communist party

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Archaeological Delegation Concludes Visit to Vietnam

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jan. 13, 1975)

the chinese archaeological delegation left here for home yesterday after a month long friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

pham huy thong, president of the viet nam palaetiological research institute saw the delegation off at the railway station.

chiu li-hsing, counsellor in the chinese embassy in the d.r.v.n. was also there to see the delegation off.

during its visit, the delegation headed by wu ju-kang worked with the vietnamese archaeological workers and visited a number of factories, agricultural production co-operatives, museums and places of historic interest.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Chairman and Mrs. Strauss

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1975)

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met and had friendly and frank conversations with franz-josef strauss, chairman of the christian social union of the federal republic of germany, mrs. strauss and members of his party and accompanying correspondents yesterday morning and this afternoon.

the chinese foreign minister gave a banquet in their honour this evening.

among those present at the meetings and the banquet were leading members of departments concerned including ko po-nien, hsu wei-chin, ma chia-chun and hsiao teh. wang shu, chinese ambassador to the federal republic of germany, attended the banquet.

rolf friedemann pauls, ambassador of the federal republic of germany to china, was present at the banquet.

INTERNATIONAL SPORTS

Important Victories of Third World Countries' United Struggle Against Hegemonism in International Sports

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1975)

the people and sports circles of the third world countries have achieved one victory after another in their united struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. the third world countries are playing an increasingly important role in international sports, bringing vitality to this field.

for a long time, the reactionary forces and diehards in international sports organizations have used sports as a tool to push their policies of imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. they arbitrarily decided everything in international sports affairs, bullying the small, weak and poor countries, violating their sovereignty and interfering in their internal affairs. this injustice inevitably led to opposition from the sportsmen and people of the third world. in order to consolidate national independence and defend state sovereignty, many asian, african and latin american countries, which have achieved independence through protracted struggles, are pounding away at the old order based on imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism in all fields including international sports.

in february 1968, the international olympic committee, under the manipulation of the then american chairman avery brundage, unjustifiably decided to permit the south african white racist regime to join in that year's olympic games. this decision was strongly opposed by the african countries. the supreme council for sports in africa, with over thirty member states at that time, decided to boycott that year's olympic games. the host country, mexico, firmly refused participation by south africa. the international olympic committee was finally compelled to cancel the "invitation" to south africa. the african countries, with the support of a number of justice-upholding countries, waged another relolute struggle in may 1970, and forced the international olympic committee to pass a resolution on expelling the south african racist regime from international olympic games.

before the 20th olympic games in 1972, a handful of diehard elements plotted to bring the rhodesian racist regime into the olympic games and arrogantly threated that all countries opposing this racist regime

and boycotting the olympic games would be prohibited from taking part in all future olympic games. but this threat failed to frighten any african countries into submission. on the contrary, it aroused the strong indignation of the african people. government and state leaders and sports organizations of more than 20 african countries declared one after another that they would boycott the olympic games if the international olympic committee allowed the rhodesian racist regime to take part. similar statements were issued by the organization of african unity and the supreme council for sports in africa.

this struggle was supported by the asian and latin american countries. the afro-american sportsmen of the american team participating in the olympic games also twice issued statements in solidarity with their african brothers' just struggle. finally, the olympic committee had to cancel the "invitation" to the rhodesian racist regime. this was another important victory for the asian, african and latin american countries and people in their struggle against old and new colonialism and hegemonism. it was also a demonstration of the power of the unity of all countries and the just cause of the world.

for a long time the chinese people have carried out a resolute struggle against imperialist plots to create "two chinas" in international sports activities, and have won increasing solidarity from the sports circles and people of the world. since the restoration of china's lawful seat in the united nations and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique in 1971, there has been a mightier, irresistible current for friendship and contacts with the chinese people. in 1972 the supreme council for sports in africa adopted a decision calling on its affiliated organizations to direct their efforts to bringing about the restoration of china's legitimate seat in various international sports organizations. the council affirmed its decision last may. not a few friendly countries have put forward proposals in some international sports organizations on the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique and the restoration of china's lawful seat. they have made persistent efforts for this. for a year and more, the people of asia and other continents have waged a fierce struggle against a handful of diehard elements in international sports organizations around china's participation in the asian games. after it had established diplomatic relations with china, iran, the host country of the seventh asian games, fervently hoped that china would take part in the asian games. for this purpose iran made tremendous efforts. although a handful of diehard elements in international sports organizations did their utmost to obstruct the restoration to china of its legitimate

seat in the asian games federation, yet with the support of sports circles of asian countries and regions and the solidarity of the people of the third world and other countries, the asian games federation affirmed china's lawful seat and expelled the chiang kai-shek clique with an overwhelming majority of votes. china took part not only in the seventh asian games but in all the 14 events it had applied for participation. during the asian games, china's legitimate seat was affirmed by 11 asian sports organizations. the international federations for wrestling, weight-lifting, volleyball and basketball expelled the chiang kai-shek clique and restored china's lawful right. the international federations for fencing, rowing and canoe also formally admitted china as member and turned down the chiang kai-shek clique's application for membership. this was a victory for the chinese people, a victory for the just cause and also a victory for the united struggle of the people of the third world and other countries.

displaying the spirit of fighting in unity, the third world's sportsmen and people have defeated the blackmail and threat of hegemonism and thus greatly heightened their own morale. during the preparations of the seventh asian games, on the pretext of the "rules" of some international sports organizations banning competitions with non-members, a handful of diehard elements in these organizations threatened to impose "penalty" on those members, who dared to violate the "rules", and "to refuse to recognize" their activities. this was ignored by many sportsmen from countries of asia, africa and latin america, who resolutely held friendly competitions with non-members. for instance, pakistan invited chinese athletes to take part in her national games. after the games, athletes of pakistan, iran, egypt and china again held a friendly track and field tournament, dealing a strong counter-attack to the interference and blackmail of the international amateur athletic federation. pakistani minister of education and president of the sports board abdul hafeez pirzada pointed out that this was a problem of sovereignty within the territory under the jurisdiction of pakistan. "we will do what we want to do" and are not afraid of anybody's intimidation and they should not forget there is a third world, he declared.

such a fighting spirit of the third world countries in combating hegemonism also found vivid expression in the struggle for revising the irrational articles of regulations of organizations for various sports in asia. the former regulations of various asian sports organizations stipulated that only asian members of international sports organizations can be admitted into corresponding asian sports organizations. with this article as a

pretext, a handful of reactionary forces attempted to obstruct the restoration of the lawful rights to china in various sports organizations at meetings during the seventh asian games. however, they were isolated and powerless. many representatives of friendly countries pointed out that affairs in asia should be decided by the asians themselves, that any article which does not conform with asian reality should be revised and that the admission of members is the affair of the asian sports organizations. as a result of the struggle and efforts, some sports organizations revised their regulations and admitted china as their member. others decided to expel the chiang kai-shek clique and restored china's lawful rights with an overwhelming majority of votes though they did not revise their regulations. at the congress of the international badminton federation, a handful of leaders arbitrarily decided to postpone the discussion on china. but the badminton associations of 16 countries and regions rebelled and lodged a joint protest against the decision. this was rarely seen in the history of the international badminton federation.

the successive victories scored by the third world countries in their anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-hegemonic struggle in international sports fully show an increasingly important role played by the third world in international affairs. more and more people pointed out that the affairs of international sports should be jointly handled by the people and sports circles of all countries. friendly sports contacts between the people and sportsmen of all countries are sovereign countries' own affairs. international sports organizations should reflect the common desire of the people and sportsmen of the overwhelming majority of the countries and regions in the world. in these organizations, all countries or associations, big or small, should be equal. not a few international sports organizations are gradually changing their out-of-date practice. this is a welcome approach.

people have noted that in international sports, soviet social-imperialism has always stood opposed to the people of the third world and other countries, going against the trend of historical developments. at the congress of the executive committee of the international football federation last year, the soviet representative in league with the former president of the federation and other people, manoeuvred on the question of expelling the chiang kai-shek clique and obstructed the adoption of the proposal for expulsion of the clique put forward by the kuwait and other football associations. at a meeting of the international federation of weight-lifters held in cuba in 1973, the soviet revisionists came out into the open to ask for postponement of the debate on the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek gang. even after the executive committee of the federation decided to expel the chiang kai-shek clique last year,

the soviet revisionists still supported the participation of the chiang kai-shek elements in the federation congress held in the philippines the same year. besides, they invited the pak jung hi clique to be present at the world students games held in moscow, thus undermining the korean people's struggle for independent and peaceful reunification of their country. of late, this superpower pledged that it would invite "all members of the international olympic committee", including the chiang kai-shek clique which still illegally occupies china's seat in the organization, the lon nol puppet clique, the pak jung hi clique and the saigon regime, to take part in the summer olympic games to be held in moscow in 1980. this has once again revealed their ugly features as social-imperialists before the world people.

in their anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-hegemonic struggle in international sports front, the sportsmen and people of the third world countries have supported each other, strengthened their unity and promoted friendship through competitions and friendly contacts, thereby facilitating the development of sports of the third world. the african people sponsored themselves the all-african games in 1965, the first of its kind, thereby realizing their desire for decades. they successfully held the second all-african games in 1973 which demonstrated the friendship and unity of the african people and their lofty sportsmanship. the establishment of the asian table tennis union is a pioneering development. the number of its members has increased from 16 at the beginning to the present 29. apart from players of asian countries and regions, representatives from australia and new zealand of neighboring oceania also participated in the second asian table tennis championships last year. 86 countries and regions were represented at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament held in peking in 1973 which bore rich fruits. all the players shared the determination to hand on the torch of friendship in asia, africa and latin america.

at present, many asian, african and latin american countries and regions are making active preparations for the second asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament to be held in nigeria. in the past year, specialized sports organizations in asia admitted many new members and reelected their leading bodies and thus gradually changed their outlook. the seventh asian games was the most magnificent meeting of asian sports. the success of the games opened a new situation in the history of asian sports. in all these international contests, the principle of "friendship first, competition second" initiated by china has been widely supported. the spirit of friendship being more important than the results of competitions has found its way ever deeper into the hearts of the people. this reflects the strong desire

of the people and sportsmen of the third world countries for friendship and unity. the third world already has a certain number of fine sportsmen and its new force is growing. as a result of the age-old oppression and exploitation by imperialism and colonialism, the starting points of the third world countries in many sports events are still low but their strides forward are steady and powerful. they have lofty ideal, confidence and ability to get to the peak of the world sports technique. they are marching forward with great strides on the road of unity and friendship. they will win greater victories in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation to 33rd World Championships Formed

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1975)

a table tennis delegation of the people's republic of china has been formed to take part in the 33rd world table tennis championships.

leader of the delegation is chao cheng-hung and deputy leaders are hsu yin-sheng, cheng min-chih and chen pin.

leader of the women's team is chang chun-han with chang hsieh-lin and li ho-nan as coaches. players are: hu yu-lan, chang li, huang hsi-ping, cheng huai-ying, ko hsin-ai, chu hsiang-yun, yen kuei-li and lin mei-chun.

leader of the men's team is ho tsu-pin with li fu-jung and chuang chia-fu as coaches. players are: hsi en-ting, li chen-shih, hsu shao-fa, liang ko-liang, li peng, li ching-kuang, lu yuan-sheng, tiao wen-yuan, li teh-yang and li cho-min.

the 33rd world table tennis championships will be held in calcutta, india, in february.

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